

38

THIRTY-EIGHT LATIN STORIES

5th Edition

Designed to Accompany
WHEELOCK'S LATIN
(6th Edition Revised)

By ANNE H. GROTON AND JAMES M. MAY

THIRTY-EIGHT LATIN STORIES

5th Edition

Designed to Accompany
WHEELOCK'S LATIN
(6th Edition Revised)

COMPOSED BY
ANNE H. GROTON AND JAMES M. MAY



Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.
Wauconda, Illinois USA

General Editor
Laurie Haight Keenan

Cover Design & Typography
Adam Phillip Velez

Thirty-eight Latin Stories
Designed to Accompany Wheelock's Latin

Anne H. Groton and James M. May

© copyright 2004 Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.
All rights reserved.

Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.
1000 Brown Street
Wauconda, IL 60084 USA
www.bolchazy.com

Fifth edition, 1995
Reprinted with corrections, 2004

Printed in United States
2007
by United Graphics

ISBN 978-0-86516-289-1

Library of Congress Catalog Number
86-71229

FOR OUR STUDENTS AT ST. OLAF COLLEGE

FOREWORD TO THE FIFTH EDITION

These thirty-eight Latin stories are designed specifically for use with Frederic M. Wheelock's *Latin: An Introductory Course Based on Ancient Authors*. The first eighteen are our own compositions, often inspired by Ovid; each recounts a tale from classical mythology. The last twenty are adaptations of passages (ones that we find interesting as well as instructive) from Caesar, Catullus, Cicero, Horace, Livy, Petronius, Pliny, Quintilian, Sallust, Terence, and Vergil. Poetry has been recast as prose. We have drawn heavily upon Cicero since he is the author most frequently represented in Wheelock's *Locī Antīquī* and *Immūtātī*, for which our stories, gradually increasing in complexity, are intended to be preparation. For the most part, the vocabulary and the grammatical constructions used in each story are those to which students would have been introduced by the time they reached a particular chapter in Wheelock; any unfamiliar words or constructions are explained in the marginal notes, which also supply background information necessary for understanding the stories. To aid students, we have marked all long vowels with macrons and included a glossary at the back of the book.

It is our hope that these stories, most of which we have already used with success in our beginning Latin classes at Saint Olaf College, will be a valuable supplement to an excellent textbook and will help students make the transition from memorizing vocabulary and grammatical rules, to reading and appreciating “real” Latin. We are grateful to our anonymous reader, who generously donated his time and expertise to make the stories as free of errors and barbarisms as possible; any mistakes that remain are our own.

In our third, revised edition we have endeavored to incorporate the suggestions of several friends and colleagues (especially Richard A. LaFleur and Stephen G. Daitz) who have used this book in their classes. To that end we have added a table of contents, a short introduction to each story, line-numbering, and vocabulary inadvertently omitted in the previous editions.

We have opted to include only a few additional grammatical glosses. It is our conviction that in order for our students to learn to read Latin more effectively, they must, as soon as possible in their careers, confront passages that, though difficult, are nevertheless representative of Latin syntax and idiom.

Finally, we have attempted to rid the text of typographical errors and to supply any missing macrons.

We are indebted to John T. Ramsey of the University of Illinois at Chicago, whose suggestions for improving our book provided the impetus for this fourth, revised edition.

Publication of a new edition of *Wheelock's Latin* by Richard A. LaFleur has led us to revise our book of readings once again. The early stories now contain more verbs in the imperfect tense (previously not introduced until chapter 15), while the later stories contain more numerals (previously not introduced until chapter 40). Thanks to the longer vocabulary lists in the revised Wheelock, we have had to gloss fewer words than before.

It has not been necessary to replace any of our original thirty-eight selections with a different story. Our most drastic revision, the opening of "Hannibal and the Romans Fight to a Draw," involves just two sentences and results in a version more faithful to Livy's style and diction.

We appreciate the thoughtfulness of Prof. LaFleur in keeping us informed of his progress and sending us the proofs of his sixth edition, revised, so that we could prepare our fifth edition.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pandora's Box (Wheelock Chapters 1–3)	2
The Tragic Story of Phaëthon (Ch. 4)	4
The Adventures of Io (Ch. 5)	6
The Curse of Atreus (Ch. 6)	8
Cleobis and Biton (Ch. 7)	10
Laocoön and the Trojan Horse (Ch. 8)	12
Nisus and Euryalus (Ch. 9)	14
Aurora and Tithonus (Ch. 10)	16
Ulysses and the Cyclops (Ch. 11)	18
A Gift Bearing Greeks (Ch. 12)	20
Echo and Handsome Narcissus (Ch. 13)	22
Europa and the Bull (Ch. 14)	24
How the Aegean Got Its Name (Ch. 15)	26
The Wrath of Achilles (Ch. 16)	28
The Myrmidons (Ant People) (Ch. 17)	30
A Wedding Invitation (Ch. 18)	32
The Judgment of Paris (Ch. 19)	34
The Labors of Hercules (Ch. 20)	36
The Golden Age Returns (Ch. 21)	38
Cicero Reports His Victory over Catiline (Ch. 22)	40
Watching the Orator at Work (Ch. 23)	42
Caesar's Camp Is Attacked by Belgians (Ch. 24)	44
The Character of Catiline's Followers (Ch. 25)	46
The Virtues of the Orator Cato (Ch. 26)	48
Old Age Is Not a Time for Despair (Ch. 27)	50
Two Love Poems by Catullus (Ch. 28)	52
Quintilian Praises the Oratory of Cicero (Ch. 29)	54
Pliny Writes to His Friends (Ch. 30)	56
Lucretia: Paragon of Virtue (Ch. 31)	58
Vergil Praises the Rustic Life (Ch. 32)	60
The Helvetians Parley with Caesar (Ch. 33)	62
Sallust's View of Human Nature (Ch. 34)	64
A Conversation from Roman Comedy (Ch. 35)	66
A Crisis in Roman Education (Ch. 36)	68
Horace Meets a Boorish Fellow (Ch. 37)	70
Cicero Speaks about the Nature of the Soul (Ch. 38)	72
Cicero Evaluates Two Famous Roman Orators (Ch. 39)	74
Hannibal and the Romans Fight to a Draw (Ch. 40)	76
<i>Glossary</i>	78

PANDORA'S BOX

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Verbs; The First & Second Conjugations: Present Infinitive, Indicative, & Imperative Active;

Nouns & Cases; First Declension;

Agreement of Adjectives;

Second Declension: Masculine

Nouns & Adjectives; Apposition

WHEELOCK: CHAPTERS 1–3

The story of Pandora and her curiosity is one of the most famous tales from classical mythology. Hesiod, an ancient Greek writer, presents this version of the myth in his long didactic poem, Works and Days.

Īapetus duōs filiōs, Promētheum et Epimētheum, habet. Promētheus est vir magnae sapientiae; Epimētheus est vir sine sapientiā. Iuppiter Epimētheō bellam fēminam, Pandōram, dat. Promētheus Epimētheum dē Pandōrā saepe
5 monet: “Ō Epimētheu, errās! Perīculum nōn vidēs. Nōn dēbēs fēminam accipere.” Epimētheus Pandōram amat; dē perīculō nōn cōgitat. Iuppiter Epimētheō arcam dat; nōn licet arcam aperīre. Sed Pandōra est cūriōsa: “Quid in arcā est? Multa pecūnia? Magnus numerus gemmārum?”
10 Fēmina arcam aperit. Multae fōrmæ malī prōvolant et errant! Sed Pandōra spem in arcā cōservat. Etiam sī vīta plēna malōrum est, spem semper habēmus.

VOCABULARY:

Īapetus, -ī, m.: Iapetus, one of the 12 Titans, children of Earth (Gaea) and Heaven (Uranus)

duōs: two

Promētheus, -eī, m.: Prometheus; the name means “one who thinks ahead”

Epimētheus, -eī (vocative **Epimētheu**), m.: Epimetheus; the name means “one who thinks afterwards”

Iuppiter, Iovis, m.: Jupiter, king of the gods (3rd declension)

bellam: pretty, charming

Pandōra, -ae, f.: Pandora, first woman ever created; made by Vulcan at Jupiter’s command; given beauty, skills, intelligence, and other gifts by each of the gods; her name means “the all-gifted one”

perīculum, -ī, n.: danger (2nd declension neuter)

5

accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus (3rd -iō conjugation): to receive, accept

arca, -ae, f.: box, chest

licet: it is permitted (+ infinitive)

aperiō, -īre, aperuī, apertus (4th conjugation): to open; **aperit** = she opens

cūriōsa: curious, inquisitive

gemma, -ae, f.: jewel, gem

malum, -ī, n.: bad thing, evil, misfortune (2nd declension neuter)

10

prōvolō (1): to fly out, rush forth

spēs, speī (accusative **spem**), f.: hope, the one good thing in Pandora’s box; it remains there forever, helping to make human life bearable (5th declension)

etiam (adverb): even

plēna: full (+ genitive)

THE TRAGIC STORY OF PHAËTHON

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Second Declension Neuters;

Adjectives;

Present Indicative of Sum;

Predicate Nouns & Adjectives; Substantive Adjectives

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 4

This myth illustrates the foolishness of attempting a task before one is prepared for it.

Phaëthon est fīlius Phoebī. Amīcus Phaëthontis dē fāmā
dīvīnae orīginis dubitat: “Nōn es fīlius deī. Nōn habēs
dōna deōrum. Nōn vērā est tua fābula.” Magna īra Phaë-
thontem movet: “Fīlius deī sum! Phoebe, dā signum!”
5 vocat Phaëthon. Phoebus puerum auscultat et sine morā
volat dē caelō. “Ō mī fīlī, quid dēsīderās?” Phoebus rogat.
“Pecūniam? Sapientiam? Vītā sine cūrīs?” Respondet
Phaëthon, “Habēnās habēre et currum sōlis agere dēsīde-
rō.” Ō stulte puer! Malum est tuum cōnsilium. Nōn dēbēs
10 officia deōrum dēsīderāre. Phoebus fīlium monet, sed puer
magna perīcula nōn videt. Equī valent; nōn valet Phaë-
thon. Currus sine vērō magistrō errat in caelō. Quid
vidēmus? Dē caelō cadit Phaëthon. Ō mala fortūna!

VOCABULARY:

Phaëthon, -ontis (accusative **-ontem**), m.: Phaëthon (3rd declension)

Phoebus, -ī, m.: Phoebus, the sun-god

dīvīnus, -a, -um: divine

orīgō, orīginis, f.: origin (3rd declension)

dubitō (1): to doubt, be doubtful

deus, -ī, m.: god

fābula, -ae, f.: story, tale

moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus: to move

signum, -ī, n.: sign, proof

auscultō (1): to listen to, hear

5

volō (1): to fly

caelum, -ī, n.: heaven, sky

dēsīderō (1): to desire

rogō (1): to ask, inquire

respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus: to answer

habēna, -ae, f.: strap; (plural) reins

currus, -ūs (accusative **-um**), m.: chariot (4th declension)

sōl, sōlis, m.: the sun (3rd declension)

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus (3rd conjugation): to drive

equus, -ī, m.: horse

10

cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus (3rd conjugation): to fall; **cadit** = he falls

THE ADVENTURES OF IO

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

First & Second Conjugations:

Future & Imperfect;

Adjectives in -er

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 5

A myth that explains the reason behind a natural phenomenon, as the following story does, is called "aetiological."

Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, pulchram Iō amābat, sed iram Iūnō-
nis metuēbat. Mūtāvit igitur fōrmam Iōnis: "Iūnō nōn
fēminam, sed bovem vidēbit," Iuppiter cōgitābat. Iūnō nōn
stulta erat: "Habēsne dōnum, mī vir? Dabisne bellam
5 bovem Iūnōnī? Dā, sī mē amās!" Iuppiter igitur Iūnōnī
bovem dedit. Cum bove remanēbat magnus custōs, Argus.
Argus centum oculōs habēbat. Mercurius Argum superā-
vit, sed Iō nōndum lībera erat: malus asīlus cum bove
manēbat. Iō errābat per terrās; multōs populōs vidēbat, sed
10 vēram fōrmam suam nōn habēbat. Misera fēmina! Habē-
bisne semper fōrmam bovis? Nōnne satis est tua poena?

Ira Iūnōnis nōn perpetua erat: Iuppiter Iōnī hūmānam
fōrmam dedit; tum Iō filium genuit. Centum oculōs Argī
vidēbitis in caudā pāvōnis.

VOCABULARY:

Iuppiter, Iovis, m.: Jupiter (3rd declension)
rēx, rēgis, m.: king (3rd declension)
deus, -ī, m.: god
Īō, Īōnis, Īōnī, Īō, f.: Io, a Greek maiden (3rd declension)
Iūnō, Iūnōnis, Iūnōnī, f.: Juno, Jupiter's wife (3rd declension)
metuō, -ere, metuī (3rd conjugation): to fear
mūtō (1): to change; **mūtāvit** = he changed (perfect tense)
bōs, bovis, bovī, bovem, bove, f.: cow (3rd declension)
erat: she was (imperfect tense of **est**)

5

dedit: he gave (perfect tense of **dat**)
cum (preposition + ablative): with
custōs, -tōdis, m.: guard, watchman (3rd declension)
Argus, Argī, m.: Argus, large monster
centum (indeclinable adjective): one hundred
Mercurius, -iī, m.: Mercury, the messenger-god
superāvit: he conquered, overcame (perfect tense of **superat**)
nōndum (adverb): not yet
asīlus, -ī, m.: gadfly
per (preposition + accusative): through
terra, -ae, f.: land, country

suus, -a, -um: her own
miser, misera, miserum: unfortunate, wretched
nōnne: introduces a question expecting a positive answer
perpetuus, -a, -um: perpetual
gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus (3rd conjugation): to produce, give birth to;
 genuit = she gave birth to (perfect tense)
cauda, -ae, f.: tail
pāvō, pāvōnis, m.: peacock (3rd declension)

10

THE CURSE OF ATREUS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Sum: *Future & Imperfect Indicative*

Possum: *Present, Future, &*

Imperfect Indicative;

Complementary Infinitive

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 6

The sad fate of Atreus and his family was a popular subject in ancient literature, especially Greek and Roman tragedy.

Fīlii Pelopis erant Atreus Thyestēsque. Thyestēs uxōrem
Atreī corrumpit; tum Atreus vitium invenit et tolerāre nōn
potest. Īnsidiās igitur contrā frātre[m] cōgitat: “Sum plēnus
īrae! Quārē filiōs parvōs meī frātris necābō secābōque. Tum
5 membra coquam et Thyestae cēnam dabō.” Necat puerōs;
Thyestēs suōs fīliōs mortuōs in mēnsā videt. Ō miser
Thyestē! Nihil nunc habēs. Sed, ō Atreu, propter tua
magna vitia fīlii tuī magnās poenās dabunt. In animīs
fīliōrum tuōrum manēbit tua culpa antīqua; erit perpe-
10 tua. Quid dēbēmus dē tuīs īnsidiīs cōgitāre, ō Atreu?
Tuam īram nōn poterās superāre; mala igitur erit semper
tua fāma. Tē tuamque vītam paucī bonī laudābunt, sed
multī culpābunt.

VOCABULARY:

Pelops, Pelopis, m.: Pelops, mythical Greek king (3rd declension)

Atreus, -eī (vocative **Atreu**), m.: Atreus (2nd/3rd declension)

Thyestēs, -ae (vocative **Thyestē**), m.: Thyestes (1st declension)

corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus (3rd conjugation): to seduce

uxor, uxōris (accusative **-em**), f.: wife (3rd declension)

inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus (4th conjugation): to find, discover

tolerō (1): to bear, tolerate

contrā (preposition + accusative): against

frāter, -tris (accusative **-trem**), m.: brother (3rd declension)

necō (1): to kill

secō, -āre, secuī, sectus: to cut up

membrum, -ī, n.: limb, part of the body

5

coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus (3rd conjugation): to cook; **coquam** = I will cook

cēna, -ae, f.: dinner, meal

suus, -a, -um: his own

mortuus, -a, -um: dead

mēnsa, -ae, f.: table

miser, misera, miserum: unfortunate, wretched

CLEOBIS AND BITON

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Third Declension Nouns

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 7

The Greek historian Herodotus records this tale; statues sculpted in honor of Cleobis and Biton can be seen today in the museum at Delphi.

Cleobis Bitōnque erant fīlii Cŷdippēs. Cŷdippē erat sacerdos deae Iūnōnis. Vidēre magnam statuam Iūnōnis Cŷdippē dēsīderābat. Sed procul erat statua, et Cŷdippē ambulāre nōn poterat; pueri bovēs nōn habēbant. Cleobis
5 Bitōnque Cŷdippēn amābant; ipsi igitur plaustrum tractābant. Labor erat arduus, sed fīlii Cŷdippēs rōbustī erant. Nunc Cŷdippē statuam vidēre poterat; quārē Iūnōnī supplicāvit: “Ō pulchra dea! Cleobis Bitōnque bonos mōrēs et virtūtem habent. Dā igitur meis filiis optimum praemium.”
10 Propter precēs Cŷdippēs Iūnō pueris sine morā mortem sine dolore dedit. Cleobis Bitōnque nunc beātī in perpetuā pāce sunt.

VOCABULARY:

Cleobis, -is, m.: Cleobis, a Greek youth

Bitōn, -ōnis, m.: Biton, Cleobis' brother

Cȳdippē, -ippēs, -ippae, -ippēn, f.: Cydippe

sacerdōs, -dōtis, f.: priestess

Iūnō, -ōnis, f.: Juno, queen of the gods

statua, -ae, f.: statue

dēsīderō (1): to desire

procul (adverb): far away

ambulō (1): to walk

bōs, bovis, m.: ox

ipsī: (they) themselves (m. pl. nominative)

5

plaustrum, -ī, n.: wagon, cart

tractō (1): to pull

arduus, -a, -um: steep, difficult, hard

rōbustus, -a, -um: strong, hardy

supplicō (1): to pray to (+ dative object); **supplicāvit** = she prayed to
(perfect tense)

optimus, -a, -um: best

praemium, -iī, n.: reward

prex, precis, f.: prayer

10

mors, mortis, f.: death

dolor, -ōris, m.: pain, grief

dedit: gave (perfect tense of **dat**)

beātus, -a, -um: happy, fortunate

LAOCOÖN AND THE TROJAN HORSE

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Third Conjugation:

Present Infinitive,

Present, Future, & Imperfect Indicative, Imperative

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 8

This story is the source of the well-known adage "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

- Graecī cum Trōiānīs bellum gerēbant. Magnum equum ligneum sub portīs urbis Trōiae nocte relinquunt. Trōiānī equum ibi inveniunt. "Graecī equum Minervae dēdicant," dīcunt. "Sī dōnum Graecōrum ad templum deae dūcēmus,
- 5 pācem habēbimus et vītā bonae fortūnae agēmus." Sed Lāocoön, sacerdos magnae virtūtis sapientiaeque, audet populum monēre: "Sine ratiōne cōgitātis, ō Trōiānī! Sī cōpiae in equō sunt, magnō in periculō erimus. Numquam dēbētis Graecīs crēdere, nam Graecī semper sunt falsī."
- 10 Tum equum hastā tundit. Īra Minervae magna est; dea duōs serpentēs ex marī mittit. Ō miser Lāocoön! Tē tuōs-que duōs filiōs malī serpentēs strangulant! Trōiānī deam timent; equum in urbem dūcunt. Ratiō Lāocoöntis Trōiānōs nihil docet.

VOCABULARY:

cum (preposition + ablative): with

Trōiānī, -ōrum, m. pl.: Trojans, inhabitants of Troy, an ancient city in Asia Minor

equus, -ī, m.: horse

ligneus, -a, -um: of wood, wooden

urbs, urbis, f.: city

Trōia, -ae, f.: Troy

nox, noctis, f.: night (ablative **nocte** = at night)

relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus: to leave behind

inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus (4th conjugation): to find, discover

Minerva, -ae, f.: Minerva, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek goddess Athena

dēdicō (1): to dedicate

dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus: to say

templum, -ī, n.: temple

5

Lāocoön, -öntis, m.: Laocoön, priest of Neptune at Troy

sacerdōs, -dōtis, m.: priest

crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: to trust (+ dative object)

nam (conjunction): for

falsus, -a, -um: false, deceitful

hasta, -ae, f.: spear (ablative **hastā** = with a spear)

10

tundō, -ere, tutudī, tūnsus: to hit, strike

duōs: two (m. pl. accusative of **duo, duae, duo**)

serpēns, -entis, m.: snake, sea-serpent

marī: ablative of **mare, maris, n.,** sea

mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus: to send

miser, misera, miserum: unfortunate, wretched

strangulō (1): to strangle, choke

timeō, -ēre, timuī: to fear, be afraid of

in (preposition + accusative): into

NISUS AND EURYALUS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Demonstratives Hic, Ille, Iste; Special -īus Adjectives

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 9

The legendary friendship between Nisus and Euryalus is the subject of a moving episode in the Aeneid, Vergil's great Roman epic.

Aenēās Trōiānōs contrā Rutulōs dūcēbat. Dum nox erat et cōpiae dormiēbant, ducēs Trōiānōrum in castrīs cōsiliū habēbant. Ad hōs Nīsus Euryalusque, iuvenēs Trōiānī, audent venīre. “Ō magnī virī,” dīcit Nīsus, “sī mē cum
5 Euryalō ad castra Rutulōrum mittētis, nōn solum multōs hominēs necābimus, sed etiam multam praedam ex illīs rapiēmus; somnus enim istōs habet.” “Animōs virtūtem-que hōrum iuvenum laudō!” exclāmat Iūlus, fīlius Aenēae illīus. “Valēte!”

10 Nunc veniunt Nīsus Euryalusque in castra Rutulōrum. Necant ūnum, tum multōs aliōs. Euryalus ōrnāmenta ūnīus, galeam alterīus, rapit. Cum hāc praedā fugiunt. Sed Volcēns, dux Rutulōrum, illōs Trōiānōs videt et aliōs Rutulōs vocat. Splendor istīus galeae illōs ad
15 Euryalum dūcit. Nīsus hunc in periculō videt et audet amīcum servāre. Necat Volcentem, sed iste antea Euryalum necat. Tum aliī Nīsum vincunt; hic super corpus Euryalī cadit.

Hanc fābulam tōtam Vergilius scrībet et hīs Trōiānīs
20 fāmam perpetuam dabit.

VOCABULARY:

Aenēās, Aenēae, m.: Aeneas, famous Trojan, ancestor of the Romans

Trōiānus, -a, -um: Trojan; **Trōiānī, -ōrum, m. pl.:** the Trojans, former inhabitants of Troy, now trying to establish a new home in Italy

contrā (preposition + accusative): against

Rutulī, -ōrum, m. pl.: Rutulians, ancient inhabitants of Latium, the area of Italy around Rome

nox, noctis, f.: night

dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus (4th conjugation): to sleep, be asleep

dux, ducis, m.: leader

castra, -ōrum, n. pl.: camp (military)

cōnsilium, -iī, n.: meeting for deliberation, planning session

Nīsus, -ī, m.: Nisus, a Trojan soldier

Euryalus, -ī, m.: Euryalus, a Trojan soldier

iuvenis, -is, m.: young man, youth

veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus (4th conjugation): to come

dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus: to say

cum (preposition + ablative): with

mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus: to send

5

praeda, -ae, f.: loot

rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptus (3rd -iō conjugation): to snatch

somnus, -ī, m.: sleep

exclāmō (1): to cry out, call out

Iūlus, -ī, m.: Iulus, son of Aeneas

10

ōrnāmentum, -ī, n.: decoration, fancy clothing

galea, -ae, f.: helmet

fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus (3rd -iō conjugation): to flee

Volcēns, -entis, m.: Volcens, Rutulian leader

splendor, -ōris, m.: brightness, shine

15

anteā (adverb): before, earlier

super (preposition + accusative): above, on top of

cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus: to fall (dead)

fābula, -ae, f.: story, tale

Vergilius, -iī, m.: Publius Vergilius Maro (70–19 B.C.), a renowned Latin poet

AURORA AND TITHONUS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Fourth Conjugation & -iō Verbs
of the Third*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 10

*This myth features a supernatural transformation like those described by the Roman poet Ovid in his colorful **Metamorphoses**.*

- Aurōra dea Tīthōnum, virum pulchrum, amābat. Venit igitur ad Iovem: “Ō rēx deōrum,” dīcit, “audī mē! Meus Tīthōnus nōn est deus; post paucōs annōs ad senectūtem veniet. Sī vītā perpetuam huic dabis, tē semper laudābō.”
- 5 Stulta Aurōra! Magnum perīculum illīus dōnī nōn vidēs. Immortālītātem Tīthōnō dat Iuppiter, sed ille, dum vīvit, senēscit. Tempus fugit: nunc Aurōra bella, Tīthōnus nōn bellus est. Corpus rūgōsum curvumque iam nōn valet; sapientia in animō nōn manet. Quid Aurōra faciet? Pote-
- 10 ritne fōrmam Tīthōnō restituere? Cōgitat et cōsiliū capit: “Ō Tīthōne, mī amor! Tē vertam in cicādam; tum garrīre sine culpā poteris. Hāc in cāveā vīvēs, et tē semper amābō.”

VOCABULARY:

Aurōra, -ae, f.: Aurora, goddess of the dawn
Tīthōnus, -ī, m.: Tithonus, a Trojan prince
Iuppiter, Iovis, m.: Jupiter, king of the gods
annus, -ī, m.: year

5

immortālitās, -tātis, f.: immortality
senēscō, -ere, senuī: to grow old
rūgōsus, -a, -um: wrinkled
curvus, -a, -um: curved, bent
iam nōn (adverb) = no longer

restituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitūtus: to restore
vertō, -ere, vertī, versus: to turn, change
cicāda, -ae, f.: cricket, grasshopper
garriō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: to babble, make incomprehensible sounds
cavea, -ae, f.: cage

10

ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Personal Pronouns Ego, Tū, & Is;

Demonstratives Is & Idem

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 11

This memorable tale about the blinding of Polyphemus comes from the Odyssey, one of the two great Greek epics attributed to Homer.

Post bellum Trōiānum venit Ulixēs cum XII virīs ad terram
Cyclōpum. In cavernā bonum cāseum inveniunt. Dum
eum edunt, Cyclōps Polyphēmus in eandem cavernam
magnās ovēs dūcit et Graecōs videt: “Quid vōs facitis in
5 meā cavernā? Poenās dabit, sī mala cōnsilia in animō
habētis.” “Trōiā nāvigāmus,” Ulixēs eī dīcit. “Quid tū nōbīs
dabis?” Polyphēmus autem exclāmat: “Stulte! Quid vōs, tū
tuīque cārī, mihi dabit?” Sine morā paucōs virōs capit
editque! Tum rogat, “Quid tibi nōmen est?” Ulixēs respon-
10 det, “Nēmō.” Dum somnus Polyphēmum superat, Graecī
īnsidiās faciunt. Tignum in flammā acuunt et in oculum
istīus mittunt. Ō miser Polyphēme! Tibi nōn bene est. Aliī
Cyclōpēs veniunt, sed vērūm perīculum nōn sentiunt:
“Nēmō mē necat!” Polyphēmus vocat. “Bene!” iī dīcunt.
15 “Valē!” Graecī igitur ex cavernā fugere possunt. Caecus
Cyclōps haec verba audit: “Valē! Ego nōn Nēmō, sed
Ulixēs sum!”

VOCABULARY:

Trōiānus, -a, -um: Trojan

Ulixēs, -is, m.: Ulysses, a crafty Greek hero

Cyclōps, -ōpis, m.: Cyclops, a one-eyed giant

caverna, -ae, f.: cave

cāseus, -ī, m.: cheese

edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus: to eat

Polyphēmus, -ī, m.: Polyphemus, name of a Cyclops

ovis, -is, f.: sheep

5

Trōia, -ae, f.: Troy, city in Asia Minor (**Trōiā** = ablative of place from which)

nāvigō (1): to sail

exclāmō (1): to cry out, call out

rogō (1): to ask, inquire

respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus: to answer

10

somnus, -ī, m.: sleep

tignum, -ī, n.: log, stick, trunk of a tree

flamma, -ae, f.: flame

acuō, -ere, acuī, acūtus: to sharpen

miser, misera, miserum: unfortunate, wretched

bene est: it goes well, things go well (for someone)

caecus, -a, -um: blind

15

A GIFT BEARING GREEKS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Perfect Active System
of All Verbs*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 12

The Trojan Horse was one of the most ingenious military stratagems of all time.

In Asiā erat magna urbs, Trōia. Ibi rēx Priamus vīvēbat. Paris, fīlius illīus, Helenam, pulchram fēminam Graecam, cēperat. Propter hoc vitium multī Graecī ad Asiam vēnerant et diū cum Trōiānīs bellum acerbum gesserant. Mūrōs
5 autem urbis superāre nōn potuerant. Sed tum Epēus, ūnus ex Graecīs, eīs hoc cōnsilium dedit: “Sī magnum equum ligneum faciēmus et Trōiānīs dabimus, eōs vincere poterimus; Graecōs enim in equō condiderimus.”

“Nōs bene docuistī,” Graecī dīxērunt et istās īnsidiās
10 sine morā fēcērunt. Post bellum Aenēās, dux Trōiānus, dīxit, “Cōpiās in equō nōn vīdimus; eum in urbem dūximus. Graecī igitur nōs vincere potuērunt. Dī fortūnam malam praesēnsērant et nostrā ex urbe fūgerant.”

VOCABULARY:

urbs, urbis, f.: city	
Trōia, -ae, f.: Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor	
Priamus, -ī, m.: Priam, king of Troy	
Paris, -idis, m.: Paris, one of Priam’s sons	
Helena, -ae, f.: Helen, most beautiful woman in the world, stolen from her Greek husband Menelaus by Paris, a Trojan prince	
Trōiānus, -ī, m.: a Trojan, citizen of Troy	
mūrus, -ī, m.: wall	
Epēus, -ī, m.: Epeus, a clever Greek soldier	5
equus, -ī, m.: horse	
ligneus, -a, -um: of wood, wooden	
condō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: to hide, conceal	
Aenēās, -ae, m.: Aeneas, famous Trojan, survivor of Trojan War	10
dux, ducis, m.: leader	
praesentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus: to perceive beforehand	

ECHO AND HANDSOME NARCISSUS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Reflexive Pronouns & Possessives;

Intensive Pronoun

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 13

This myth is the source for the modern term “narcissism.”

Narcissus erat bellus puer. Multae puellae eum amābant; nūllam ex eīs ille amābat. Ipse sē solum dīligēbat et vītā in silvīs agēbat. Nympha Ēchō Narcissum diū amāverat, sed suum amōrem eī numquam dīcere potuerat: solum
5 verbum ultimum alterius reddere poterat. Sī Narcissus vocāvit, “Tūne es hīc?”, Ēchō vocāvit, “Hīc!” Sī ille “Ubi es? Venī!” dīxit, illa “Venī!” dīxit. Sed Narcissus ad eam nōn vēnit, et Ēchō igitur nōn diū vīxit. Āmīsīt corpus tōtum; vōcem autem eius etiam nunc audīmus.

10 Intereā Narcissus suam imāginem in stagnō vīdit et oculōs suōs āmovēre nōn poterat. Magnō amōre suī superābātur. Tempus fūgit; eōdem locō remānsit Narcissus. Amīcī illius eum invenīre nōn poterant. Ante ipsum stagnum, ubi ille fuerat, nunc erat bellus flōs. Nōmen huius in
15 perpetuum erit Narcissus.

Hominēs nōn dēbent sē nimis amāre.

VOCABULARY:

Narcissus, -ī, m.: Narcissus, a vain youth

silva, -ae, f.: forest, wood

nympha, -ae, f.: nymph, demi-goddess

Ēchō, -ūs, f. (4th declension): Echo, a beautiful nymph

ultimus, -a, -um: last, final 5

reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: to give back, repeat

hīc (adverb): here

āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: to lose

vōx, vōcis, f.: voice 10

intereā (adverb): meanwhile

imāgō, -ginis, f.: image, reflection

stagnum, -ī, n.: pool of water

āmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus: to move away

magnō amōre: ablative of means (“by a great love”)

superābātur: imperfect passive of **superō** (“he was overcome”)

eōdem locō: ablative of place where

flōs, flōris, m.: flower

EUROPA AND THE BULL

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*I-Stem Nouns of the Third Declension;
Ablatives of Means, Accompaniment,
& Manner*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 14

Jupiter uses one of his standard tricks—changing his form—to win the love of a beautiful maiden.

Eurōpam, fīliam Agēnoris, Iuppiter, rēx deōrum, vīdit. Victus amōre eius, dīxit, “Sine hāc bellā fēminā ego nōn poterō vīvere. Sed quid agam? Haec virgō, sī eam vī superābō, mē nōn amābit, et lūnō, uxor mea, sī īnsidiās
5 meās inveniet, mē castīgābit. Arte igitur Eurōpam ad mē dūcere dēbeō.”

Iuppiter sibi dedit fōrmam taurī. Cum celeritāte ē suā arce in caelō per nūbēs ad terram cucurrit. Eurōpa cum suīs amīcīs errāverat in loca remōta. Ad hās vēnit ille
10 magnus taurus. Fūgērunt aliae puellae; sōla Eurōpa (nam animālia semper amāverat) remānsit cum taurō. Collum eius suīs bracchiīs Eurōpa tenuit; sine morā trāns mare ille eam trāxit!

Eurōpa perīculum sēnsit et exclāmāvit, “Ō!” Dīxit
15 Iuppiter, “Bella fēmina, nūllae malae sententiae sunt in meō animō. Nōn taurus, sed deus ego sum. Nōn mors, sed fāma glōriaque tibi venient, nam tuum nōmen magnī poētae cum meō iungent.”

VOCABULARY:

- Eurōpa, -ae, f.:** Europa
- Agēnor, -oris, m.:** Agenor, king of Tyre in Phoenicia
- Iuppiter, Iovis, m.:** Jupiter
- victus, -a, -um:** conquered, overcome
- quid agam?** what should I do? (deliberative subjunctive)
- Iūnō, -ōnis, f.:** Juno, wife of Jupiter
-
- castīgō (1):** to punish, chastise
- taurus, -ī, m:** bull 5
- celeritās, -tātis, f.:** speed, swiftness
- arx, arcis, f.:** citadel, fortress
- remōtus, -a, -um:** removed, distant, remote 10
-
- collum, -ī, n.:** neck
- bracchium, -iī, n.:** arm
- exclāmō (1):** to cry out, call out

HOW THE AEGEAN GOT ITS NAME

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Numerals; Genitive of the Whole;

Genitive & Ablative with Cardinal Numerals;

Ablative of Time

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 15

In this myth a victory by the Athenian hero Theseus is tarnished by the tragic event that follows.

Athēnīs vīvēbant Thēseus eiusque pater, rēx Aegeus. Illō tempore cīvēs rēgī īnsulae Crētae poenās dabant: septem puerōs et eundem numerum puellārum ad eum mittēbant. Hae quattuordecim victimae Mīnōtaurō suās vītās dabant.
5 Suō patrī Thēseus dīxit, “Hunc malum mōrem tolerāre nōn possum! Ego ipse Mīnōtaurum nōn timeō. Istum inveniam et, sī poterō, meīs vīribus vincam. Dīs meam fortūnam committō. Alba vēla vidēbis, ō mī pater, sī mortem fugiam.” Itaque Thēseus sē cum aliīs victimīs iūnxit et trāns
10 mare ad Crētam nāvigāvit. Ibi suō labōre Mīnōtaurum superāre et arte Ariadnae, suae amīcae, fugere poterat.

Aegeus suum filium in scopulō diū exspectāverat; nunc nāvem ipsam suī filiū vidēre poterat. Sed vēla nigra, nōn alba sunt! Stultus Thēseus suum cōnsilium memoriā
15 nōn tenuerat; vēla nōn mūtāverat. Miser Aegeus sine morā sē iēcit in mare “Aegaeum.”

VOCABULARY:

Athēnae, -ārum, f. pl.: Athens (**Athēnīs** = ablative of place where)

Thēseus, -eī, m.: Theseus, great Greek hero from Athens

Aegeus, -eī, m.: Aegeus, Theseus’ father, king of Athens

īnsula, -ae, f.: island

Crēta, -ae, f.: Crete, large island south of Greek mainland

victima, -ae, f.: sacrificial beast, victim

Mīnōtaurus, -ī, m.: Minotaur, a half-man, half-bull creature kept in the labyrinth of Minos, king of Crete

tolerō (1): to bear, tolerate 5

albus, -a, -um: white

vēlum, -ī, n.: sail

nāvigō (1): to sail 10

Ariadna, -ae, f.: Ariadne, Cretan princess, daughter of King Minos;
Theseus takes her with him, then abandons her on the island
Naxos

scopulus, -ī, m.: rock, cliff

nāvis, -is, f.: ship

niger, nigra, nigrum: black

memoriā: ablative of means

Aegaeus, -a, -um: Aegean 15

THE WRATH OF ACHILLES

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Third Declension Adjectives

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 16

Achilles' anger at Agamemnon is one of the major themes of the Iliad, Homer's monumental Greek epic.

Achillēs nōn solum vir fortis potēnsque, sed etiam Thetidis deae fīlius erat. Ille cum Agamemnone aliisque Graecīs Trōiam vēnerat et bellum longum difficileque gesserat. Sed nunc post novem annōs īra ācris eum movēbat; nam
5 fēminam captivam eī cāram Agamemnōn sibi cēperat. Itaque Achillēs mātrem suam vocāvit: “Iuvā mē!” In marī Thetis eum audīvit et ad eum cucurrit: “Tuās sententiās intellegō, mī dulcis fīlī,” dīxit. “Omnēs Graecī tē magnō in honōre habēre dēbent; sine tē enim Trōiānōs vincere nōn
10 possunt. Cōgitā haec: sī nunc hōc ex bellō fugiēs, tibi erit parva glōria, sed vīta longa; si autem hōc locō manēbis, magnam glōriam inveniēs, sed tuam vītam āmittēs.”

“Ō beāta māter, bonum animum habē!” dīxit Achillēs. “Omnibus hominibus vīta brevis est. Ego ipse celerem
15 mortem nōn timeō. Hōc locō nōn manēbō, sed quoniam ingēns īra mē tenet, bellum nōn geram.” Quam magna est vīs īrae!

VOCABULARY:

Achillēs, -is, m.: Achilles, best of the Greek warriors	
Thetis, -idis, f.: Thetis, sea-nymph married to the mortal Peleus	
Agamemnōn, -onis, m.: Agamemnon, leader of the Greek army at Troy	
Trōia, -ae, f.: Troy, an ancient city in Asia Minor; Trōiam = accusative of place to which	
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus: to move	
captīvus, -a, -um: captive, taken as part of the spoils during the Trojan War	5
eī: construe with the adjective cāram	
honor, -ōris, m.: honor	
honōre habēre: to hold (someone) in respect, esteem	10
hōc locō: ablative of place where	
āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: to lose	
bonum animum habē: be of good cheer, take heart	

THE MYRMIDONS (ANT PEOPLE)

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

The Relative Pronoun

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 17

Thanks to a miraculous metamorphosis, the population of Aegina is restored.

Aeacus ōlim regēbat Aegīnam, quae nōmen suum cēperat ā nōmine mātris Aeacī, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre iūnxerat. Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat, hoc factum sēnsit et memoriā tenuit. Multōs post
5 annōs omnibus quī in īnsulā Aegīnā vīvēbant mortem mīsīt. “Ō Iuppiter pater,” Aeacus vocāvit, “Iūnō meum populum tōtum dēlēvit! Iuvā mē, fīlium tuum, quem amās et quem neglegere nōn dēbēs.” Deus eum audīvit et sine morā coepit formīcās in hominēs mūtāre! Itaque Iuppiter,
10 cui nihil est nimis difficile, virōs fēmināsque fēcīt parvīs ex animālibus. (Vēritātemne dīcō, an nōn?)

Fīlius Aeacī erat Pēleus, cuius fīlius erat ille Achillēs, dux Myrmidonum.

VOCABULARY:

Aeacus, -ī, m.: Aeacus

Aegīna, -ae, f.: Aegina, a Greek island, also a woman’s name

Iuppiter, Iovis, m.: Jupiter, king of the gods

Iūnō, -ōnis, f.: Juno, Jupiter’s wife

īnsula, -ae, f.: island 5

formīca, -ae, f.: ant 10

an: or (introduces second part of a double question)

Pēleus, -eī, m.: Peleus, who left Aegina to be king of Thessaly

Achillēs, -is, m.: Achilles, greatest Greek warrior

dux, ducis, m.: leader

Myrmidonēs, -um, m. pl.: Myrmidons, “ant people,” the Greeks ruled by Achilles in Thessaly, who fought with him at Troy

A WEDDING INVITATION

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

First & Second Conjugations: Passive

Voice of the Present System;

Ablative of Agent

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 18

Announcing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis! They are destined to become the parents of Achilles, greatest of the Greek warriors who fought at Troy.

Salvēte, ō dī deaeque! Noster amīcus Pēleus magna cōn-
silia habet; nympham Thetidem in mātrimōnium dūcet.
Vōs igitur ā mē, Iove, ad Thessaliam vocāminī. Exspectāte
bonōs lūdōs et dulcēs epulās. Dēbētis autem dē hīs perī-
5 culīs monērī: I. Quoniam Pēleus mortālis est, animus eius
terrēbitur sī nimis potentēs vidēbimur; II. Quī audet sine
dōnō venīre, ā mē castīgābitur. Legite genera dōnōrum
quae laudābuntur ab omnibus quī ea vidēbunt.

Tū sōla, ō dea Discordia, nōn vocāris, nam ā nūllō
10 amāris. Sī veniēs, omnis deus in Olympō irā movēbitur.
Inter amīcōs discordia nōn dēbet tolerārī.

Poenae dabuntur ab eō deō quī suum officium ne-
gleget. Valēte!

VOCABULARY:

Pēleus, -eī, m.: Peleus, legendary king of Thessaly

nympha, -ae, f.: nymph, demi-goddess

Thetis, -idis, f.: Thetis, sea-nymph, mother of Achilles

mātrimōnium, -iī, n.: marriage

Iuppiter, Iovis, m.: Jupiter, king of the gods

Thessalia, -ae, f.: Thessaly, region of northern Greece

epulae, -ārum, f. pl.: feast, banquet

5

castīgō (1): to punish, chastise

Discordia, -ae, f.: discord, disagreement, here personified as a goddess

Olympus, -ī, m.: Mount Olympus, home of the gods

10

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Perfect Passive System

of All Verbs;

Interrogative Pronouns &

Adjectives

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 19

Paris' fateful decision leads ultimately to the Trojan War.

Dea Discordia, quae sōla ad nūptiās Pēleī Thetidisque nōn erat vocāta, īrā mōta est. Iēcit igitur in rēgiam immortālium deōrum mālum aureum, in quō scrīptae erant hae litterae: “BELLISSIMAE.” Cui mālum darī dēbet? Iūnōnī aut Venerī
5 aut Minervae? Etiam Iuppiter ipse iūdicium facere timet! Itaque ad Paridem, fīlium rēgis Trōiānī, illae trēs deae veniunt.

“Ō cāre adulēscēns,” dīcunt, “quis nostrum tuā sentiā bellissima est? Magnum dōnum tibi parābitur ab eā
10 deā quam ēligēs.” Quem Paris ēliget? Quō dōnō animus iūdicis movēbitur? Iūnō eum rēgem, Minerva ducem facere potest. Venus autem eī Helenam, bellissimam omnium fēminārum, dare potest.

Paris amōre victus est et Venerī mālum aureum dedit.
15 Itaque (sī certa est fāma hōrum factōrum) Helena capta et ad novum locum, Trōiam, ducta est. Quod bellum gestum est propter istam fēminam?

VOCABULARY:

Discordia, -ae, f.: discord personified as a goddess
nūptiae, -ārum, f. pl.: wedding
Pēleus, -eī, m.: Peleus, father of Achilles
Thetis, -idis, f.: Thetis, mother of Achilles
rēgia, -ae, f.: palace
mālum, -ī, n.: apple
aureus, -a, -um: golden
BELLISSIMAE: dative case (“FOR THE FAIREST”)
Iūnō, -ōnis, f.: Juno, queen of the gods
Venus, -eris, f.: Venus, goddess of love

Minerva, -ae, f.: Minerva, goddess of war and wisdom
Iuppiter, Iovis, m.: Jupiter, king of the gods
Paris, -idis, m.: Paris, Trojan prince, son of Priam
Trōiānus, -a, -um: Trojan

ēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus: to choose
dux, ducis, m.: leader
Helena, -ae, f.: Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta
Trōia, -ae, f.: Troy, city in Asia Minor

5

10

15

THE LABORS OF HERCULES

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Fourth Declension; Ablatives of Place
from Which & Separation*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 20

Hercules (Heracles in Greek) is one of the best known and most remarkable characters from classical mythology.

Quis nōmen Herculis nōn audīvit? Dē magnīs factīs illīus nunc pauca dīcam.

Herculem, virum Graecum cuius vīrēs erant extraōrdi-
nāriae, in servitūtem fortūna dūxerat. Eurystheus eī mi-
5 serō duodecim gravēs labōrēs dederat. Sed Herculēs metū
nōn victus erat; neque novīs animālibus terrērī poterat,
neque ab hominibus eius generis quod numquam sceleri-
bus caret. Magnum leōnem sōlīs manibus Herculēs superā-
vit; celerem cervam, cuius cornua aurea erant, cēpit et ex
10 eō locō in quō eam invēnerat Mycēnās trāxit. Deinde ille
missus est ab Eurystheō contrā Cerberum, ācrem canem;
etiam hunc āmovēre poterat ab ipsā portā Plūtōnis!

Post haec et alia facta Herculēs labōribus līberātus est.
Quod autem praemium eī datum est? Nūllum. Quī erat
15 frūctus labōrum eius? Glōria memoriaque perpetua in
versibus poētārum.

VOCABULARY:

Herculēs, -is, m.: Hercules, great Greek hero famous for his strength, appetite, and obtuseness

extraōrdinārius, -a, -um: not common, beyond the norm

Eurystheus, -eī, m.: Eurystheus, king of Mycenae, cousin of Hercules; Juno, who disliked Hercules, had contrived to make Eurystheus his master

5

leō, -ōnis, m.: lion

cerva, -ae, f.: deer, hind

aureus, -a, -um: golden

Mycēnae, -ārum, f. pl.: Mycenae, a city in Greece; **Mycēnās** = to the city of Mycenae (accusative of place to which without **ad**) 10

Cerberus, -ī, m.: Cerberus, 3-headed dog guarding the entrance to the underworld

canis, -is, m. or f.: dog

Plūtō, -ōnis, m.: Pluto, god of the underworld

praemium, -iī, n.: reward

THE GOLDEN AGE RETURNS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Third & Fourth Conjugations:

Passive Voice of the Present System

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 21

This passage comes from the Eclogues, a collection of ten short bucolic poems by Vergil. The fourth eclogue, which depicts the return of a golden age, is sometimes called “Messianic” because Christians in the Middle Ages identified the puer of the poem with Christ.

Nunc aetās magna atque nova incipit. Puer nāscitur ac
gēns aurea venit. Mundus gravī metū liberābitur. Ille puer
deōrum vītā accipiet deōsque vidēbit, et ipse vidēbitur
ab illīs. Mundum reget antīquīs virtūtibus. Simul atque
5 laudēs et facta parentis legere et virtūtem scīre poterit, agrī
beātī dulcēs frūctūs omnibus hominibus parābunt. Re-
manēbunt tamen pauca vitia quae hominēs temptāre
mare nāvibus, quae hominēs cingere urbēs mūrīs iubēbunt.
Erunt etiam altera bella, atque iterum Trōiam magnus
10 mittētur Achillēs. Ubi autem hunc puerum virum fēcerit
fortis aetās, maria relinquentur ā vectōribus, nec nautae
pecūniae causā mercēs mūtābunt. Rōbustus agricola taurōs
iugō liberābit; nōn rāstrīs tangētur humus; omnis terra
omnia feret.

—adapted from Vergil, *Eclogues* 4.4–39

VOCABULARY:

nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum: to be born, spring forth

aureus, -a, -um: golden

accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: to receive

simul (adverb): at the same time (+ **atque** = as soon as)

parēns, -entis, m. or f.: parent

5

temptō (1): to try (out), test

cīngō, -ere, cīnxī, cīnctus: to gird, encircle

mūrus, -ī, m.: wall

Trōiam: accusative of place to which

Achillēs, -is, m.: Achilles, greatest Greek hero during the 10-year war against the Trojans

10

fortis aetās: strong stretch of years, i.e. mature age

vector, -ōris, m.: passenger, seafarer

merx, mercis, f.: merchandise, goods

rōbustus, -a, -um: strong, hardy

taurus, -ī, m.: bull

iugum, -ī, n.: yoke

rāstrum, -ī, n.: rake, toothed hoe

humus, -ī, f.: ground, earth, soil

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus: to bear, produce (**feret** = future tense)

CICERO REPORTS HIS VICTORY OVER CATILINE

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Fifth Declension; Ablative of Place Where;
Summary of Ablative Uses*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 22

This is an excerpt from the third of Cicero's four speeches against Catiline. Cicero has driven Catiline out of Rome and now triumphantly reports to his fellow citizens what has transpired.

Rem pūblicam, ō cīvēs, vītam omnium vestrum, bona,
fortūnās, domum senātūs atque hanc pulchram urbem hōc
diē labōribus, cōnsiliīs, periculīs meīs ex igne atque ferrō
ēripuī. Nunc, ō cīvēs, quoniam malōs ducēs malī bellī
5 captōs iam tenētis, cōgitāre dēbētis dē bonā spē vestrā.
Catilīna ex urbe mediā expulsus est. Erat ille quī timēbātur
ab omnibus, tam diū dum urbis moenibus continēbātur.
Nunc ille homō tam ācer, tam audāx, tam in scelere vigi-
lāns, tam in malīs rēbus dīligēns, sublātus est. Quamquam
10 haec omnia, ō cīvēs, sunt ā mē administrāta, videntur
tamen imperiō atque cōnsiliō deōrum immortalīum et
gesta et prōvīsa esse. Nam multīs temporibus dī immor-
tālēs spem fidemque huius reī pūblīcae aluērunt. Hōc
autem tempore praeclārissimās eīs grātiās agere dēbētis.
15 Ēreptī enim estis ex crūdēlissimā ac miserā morte, ēreptī
(estis) sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitū.

Memoriā vestrā, ō cīvēs, nostrae rēs alentur; laus,
fāma, glōriaque valēbunt; litterīs vīvent remanēbuntque. In
perpetuā pāce esse possumus, ō cīvēs.

—adapted from Cicero, *Against Catiline* 3.1, 16–18, 23,
26, 29

VOCABULARY:

domus, -ūs, f.: house

labōribus, cōnsiliīs, periculīs: ablative of means

dux, ducis, m.: leader

5

Catilīna, -ae, m.: Catiline, leader of a conspiracy in 63 B.C.; his plans to overthrow the Roman government were discovered and foiled by Cicero, who was then serving as one of the two annually elected consuls in Rome

expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus: to banish, expel

tam (adverb): so (**tam diū dum** = so long as)

moenia, -ium, n. pl.: walls

audāx, -ācis: bold, daring

vigilāns, -antis: watchful, vigilant

diligēns, -entis: careful, diligent

quamquam (conjunction): although

administrō (1): to manage, take charge of, execute

10

prōvideō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsus: to see to, provide for

gesta ... prōvīsa esse: to have been administered and provided for

praeclārissimus, -a, -um: most splendid, most glorious

crudēlissimus, -a, -um: most cruel

15

caedēs, -is, f.: slaughter, massacre

sanguis, -inis, m.: blood, bloodshed

exercitus, -ūs, m.: army

WATCHING THE ORATOR AT WORK

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Participles

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 23

*In this passage from the **Brutus**, a survey of Roman oratory, Cicero describes the effect that an accomplished speaker has on his audience.*

Nunc surgit magnus ōrātor, causam dictūrus: omnis locus in subselliis occupātur; plēnum est tribūnal; iūdicēs omnia illius verba audire cupientēs silentium significant. Oculi omnium ad illum vertuntur. Tum multae admīrātiōnēs,
5 multae laudēs. Ōrātor animōs audientium tangit. Ubi cupit eōs metū aut misericordiā movērī, metū aut misericordiā oppressi terrentur aut flent.

Dē ōrātōre, etiam sī tū nōn adsidēns et attentē audiēns, sed ūnō aspectū et praeteriēns eum aspēxeris, saepe
10 iūdicāre poteris. Vidēbis iūdicem ōscitantem, loquentem cum alterō, nōn numquam etiam errantem, mittentem ad hōrās, verba ab ōrātōre dicta neglegentem. Haec causa caret vērō ōrātōre, quī potest animōs iūdicum movēre ōrātiōne. Sī autem ērēctōs iūdicēs vīderis, quī dē rē docērī
15 vidēbuntur aut suspēnsi tenēbuntur, ut cantū aliquō avēs, cognōscēs signa vērī ōrātōris et labōrem ōrātōrium bene gerentis.

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 200, 290

VOCABULARY:

surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrēctus: to rise

causam dīcere: to plead a case

subsellium, -iī, n.: bench, seat (in the lawcourt)

occupō (1): to seize, occupy

tribūnal, -ālis, n.: raised platform for magistrates' chairs (in the lawcourt)

silentium, -iī, n.: silence; **silentium significāre** = to signal for silence, call for silence

multae admīrātiōnēs, multae laudēs: supply **sunt** twice

admīrātiō, -ōnis, f.: expression of admiration, applause

5

misericordia, -ae, f.: pity, mercy

fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētus: to weep

adsideō, -ēre, assēdī, assessus: to sit near

attentē (adverb): attentively (from **attentus, -a, -um**)

aspectus, -ūs, m.: look, glance

praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus: to pass by, go by

aspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus: to catch sight of, see

ōscitō (1): to yawn

10

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum: to speak (**loquentem** = present active participle)

mittere ad hōrās: to send (someone) to find out the time

ērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus: to raise up, excite, arouse

suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēnsus: to hang up, suspend (**suspēnsī** = hung, i.e. hanging on his words)

15

ut (conjunction): as, just as

cantus, -ūs, m.: song, birdcall

avis, avis, f.: bird

cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus: to recognize

ōrātōrius, -a, -um: oratorical

gerentis: genitive participle modifying **ōrātōris**; its object is **labōrem**
ōrātōrium

CAESAR'S CAMP IS ATTACKED BY BELGIANS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Ablative Absolute; Passive

Periphrastic; Dative of Agent

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 24

This is an excerpt from Caesar's commentaries on his military campaigns in Gaul (58–51 B.C.). Although it is written in a seemingly objective third-person style, it puts emphasis on Caesar's skill and courage as a leader.

Caesar, equitātū praemissō, sex legiōnēs dūcēbat; post
eās tōtius exercitūs impedīmenta collocāverat; equitēs
nostrī, flūmine trānsitō, cum hostium equitātū proelium
commīsērunt. Illī identidem in silvās ad suōs sē recipiē-
5 bant ac rursus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum faciēbant.
Nostrī tantum ad finem silvae īnsequī eōs audēbant.
Interim legiōnēs sex, ubi primum vērunt, armīs dēposi-
tīs, castra mūnīre coepērunt. Ubi prīma impedīmenta
nostrī exercitūs ab eīs quī in silvīs latēbant vīsa sunt,
10 omnibus cum cōpiīs prōvolāvērunt impetumque in nostrōs
equitēs fēcērunt. Equitibus facile pulsīs, incrēdibilī cele-
ritāte ad flūmen cucurrērunt. Itaque ūnō tempore et ad
silvās et in flūmine et in manibus nostrīs hostēs vidēban-
tur. Eādem celeritāte ad nostra castra atque eōs quī in
15 labōre occupātī erant cucurrērunt.

Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda: vexil-
lum pōnendum, signum tubā dandum, quod eōs iussit
arma tollere; ā labōre revocandī mīlitēs; aciēs paranda.
Quārum rērum magnam partem brevitās temporis et
20 hostium adventus impediēbat. Itaque ducēs, propter pro-
pinqūtatem et celeritatem hostium, Caesaris imperium
nōn expectābant, sed per sē ea quae vidēbantur faciēbant.

—adapted from Caesar, *The Gallic War* 2.19–20

VOCABULARY:

equitātus, -ūs, m.: cavalry

legiō, -ōnis, f.: legion, unit of the Roman army

exercitus, -ūs, m.: army

impedīmentum, -ī, n.: hindrance, baggage

collocō (1): to place, arrange, station

eques, -quitis, m.: horseman, cavalryman

trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itus: to go across, cross

proelium, -iī, n.: battle (**proelium committere** = to engage in battle)

identidem (adverb): repeatedly, again and again

silva, -ae, f.: forest, woods (same meaning in sg. and pl.)

sē recipere: to retreat

rursus (adverb): back, back again

5

impetus, -ūs, m.: attack, assault

tantum (adverb): only

īnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum: to pursue (translate actively)

interim (adverb): meanwhile

arma, -ōrum, n. pl.: arms, weapons

dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to lay aside, put down

castra, -ōrum, n. pl.: military camp

mūniō, -īre, -ivī, -itus: to fortify

lateō, -ēre, latuī: to lie hidden, hide

prōvolō (1): to fly out, rush forth

10

facile (adverb): easily

celeritās, -tātis, f.: speed, haste

ad silvās: near the woods

occupō (1): to seize, occupy

15

vexillum, -ī, n.: military banner, flag, standard

tuba, -ae, f.: trumpet, war trumpet

quod: subject of **iussit**; its antecedent is **signum**

aciēs, -ēī, f.: sharp edge, line of battle

quārum = hārum

adventus, -ūs, m.: approach, arrival

20

impediō, -īre, -ivī, -itus: to hinder

propinquitās, -tātis, f.: nearness, proximity

per sē: by themselves, on their own authority

videor, -ērī, vīsus sum: to seem, to seem best

THE CHARACTER OF CATILINE'S FOLLOWERS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Infinitives;

Indirect Statement

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 25

This passage comes from the second of Cicero's speeches against Catiline. Although Catiline has left Rome, several of his followers have remained in the city, where, according to Cicero, they pose a threat to the security of the state.

- Sed cūr tam diū dē ūnō hoste (Catilinā) dīcimus, et dē eō hoste quī iam dīcit sē esse hostem, et quem, quod mūrus interest, nōn timeō: dē hīs, quī in mediā urbe, quī nōbīs-cum sunt, nihil dīcimus? Expōnam enim vōbīs, ō cīvēs,
- 5 genera hominum ex quibus istae cōpiae parantur. Ūnum genus est eōrum quī magnō in aere aliēnō magnās etiam possessiōnēs habent, quārum amōre adductī dissolvī nūllō modō possunt. Sed hōs hominēs nōn putō timendōs (esse), quod dēdūcī dē sententiā (suā) possunt.
- 10 Alterum genus est eōrum quī, quamquam premuntur aere aliēnō, imperium tamen expectant atque honōrēs quōs, rē pūblicā perturbātā, cōsequī sē posse putant. Quibus hoc non spērandum est. Nam illīs hoc intellegendum est: prīmum omnium mē ipsum vigilāre, adesse, prōvidēre
- 15 reī pūblīcae; deinde magnōs animōs esse in bonīs virīs, magnam concordiam ōrdinum, maximam multitudinem, magnās mīlitum cōpiās; deōs dēnique immortālēs huic invictō populō, clārō imperiō, pulchrae urbī contrā tantam vim sceleris auxilium esse datūrōs. Num illī in cinere urbis
- 20 et in sanguine cīvium sē cōsulēs aut dictātōrēs aut etiam rēgēs spērant futūrōs (esse)?

—adapted from Cicero, *Against Catiline* 2.17–19

VOCABULARY:

tam (adverb): so	
Catilīna, -ae, m.: Catiline, conspirator thwarted by Cicero in 63 B.C.	
mūrus, -ī, m.: city wall (Catiline has fled from Rome)	
intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus: to be between, lie between (us)	
expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to set forth, explain	5
aes aliēnum, aeris aliēnī, n.: debt (“another’s money”)	
quārum amōre adductī: “induced by love of which”	
addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: to induce, persuade	
dissolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus: to free (from debt)	
dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: to lead away, dissuade	10
quamquam (conjunction): although	
honor, -ōris, m.: honor, public office	
perturbō (1): to disturb, throw into confusion	
cōnsequī: to acquire (present infinitive of a deponent verb; translate actively)	
posse: translate as if it were a future infinitive	
quibus = illīs hominibus	
prīum ... deinde ... dēnique ...: 3 indirect statements	
vigilō (1): to be watchful, be awake, be vigilant	
adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus: to be present to help, to assist	15
concordia, -ae, f.: harmony, concord	
ōrdō, -dinis, m.: rank, order, socio-economic class	
maximus, -a, -um: very great, greatest	
dēnique (adverb): finally, last (in a list)	
invictus, -a, -um: invincible	
tantus, -a, -um: so great, so large	
auxilium, -iī, n.: aid, assistance	
num: introduces a question expecting a negative answer (“they don’t hope that they will be ... , do they?”)	
cinis, -neris, m.: ash, ashes	
sanguis, -inis, m.: blood, bloodshed	20

THE VIRTUES OF THE ORATOR CATO

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Comparison of Adjectives;

Declension of Comparatives; Ablative of Comparison

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 26

*In this excerpt from the **Brutus** Cicero laments that the orators of his day show no interest in studying the “old-fashioned” works of Cato, a Roman orator from the preceding century, yet are eager to imitate the style of Greek orators from even earlier centuries.*

Catōnem vērō quis nostrōrum ōrātōrum, quī nunc sunt, legit? aut quis eum nōvit? At quem virum, dī bonī! Mittō cīvem aut senātōrem aut imperātōrem; ōrātōrem enim hōc locō quaerimus; quis in laudandō est gravior illō? acerbior
5 in vituperandō? in sentiētiis sapientior? in cōfirmātiōne subtilior? Omnēs ōrātōriae virtūtēs in clārissimīs ōrātiōnibus eius invenientur. Iam vērō quem flōrem aut quem lūcem ēloquentiae *Orīginēs* eius nōn habent?

Cūr igitur Lysiās et Hyperīdēs amantur dum ignōrā-
10 tur Catō? Antīquior est huius sermō et quaedam horridiōra verba. Ita enim tum loquēbantur. Sciō hunc ōrātōrem nōndum esse satis politum et aliquid perfectius quaerendum esse. Nihil enim est simul et inventum et perfectum. Sed ea in nostrīs īncītia est, quod hī ipsī quī in litterīs
15 Graecīs antīquitāte dēlectantur, hanc in Catōne nē nōvērunt quidem. Hyperīdae volunt esse et Lysiae; eōs laudō, sed cūr nōlunt Catōnēs (esse)?

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 65–70

VOCABULARY:

Catō, -ōnis, m.: famous Roman orator & statesman, lived 234–149 B.C.

vērō (adverb): in truth, indeed

nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus: to become acquainted with; (in perfect tense)
know

quem virum: accusative of exclamation

mittō: I omit, pass over, do not mention

senātor, -tōris, m.: senator

in laudandō: in praising (**laudandō** is a gerund)

vituperō (1): to blame, censure; **in vituperandō** = in blaming (**vituperandō** is a gerund) 5

cōnfirmātiō, -ōnis, f.: a verifying of facts, an adducing of proofs

subtilis, -e: fine, thin, precise

ōrātōrius, -a, -um: oratorical

ōrātiō, -ōnis, f.: speech

iam vērō: furthermore

flōs, flōris, m.: flower, blossom

Orīginēs: *Origins*, title of a history of Rome written by Cato

Lysiās (pl. = **Lysiae**), **Hyperīdēs** (pl. = **Hyperīdae**): famous Athenian
orators from the 5th & 4th centuries B.C., respectively

ignōrō (1): to ignore, not know, not acknowledge

sermō, -ōnis, m.: conversation, talk 10

horridus, -a, -um: shaggy, rough, unpolished

ita (adverb): in such a way, thus, so

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum (deponent verb): to speak (translate
actively even though it is passive in form)

nōndum (adverb): not yet

polītus, -a, -um: polished, refined

simul (adverb): at the same time

nostrīs = nostrīs ōrātōribus

īnscītia, -ae, f.: ignorance

quod: the fact that (**quod** clause explains **ea ... īnscītia**)

antīquitās, -tātis, f.: ancientness, primitive simplicity 15

nē ... quidem: not even

volō, velle, voluī: to want, wish

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī: to not want, not wish, refuse

OLD AGE IS NOT A TIME FOR DESPAIR

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Special & Irregular Comparison
of Adjectives*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 27

*Cicero wrote his philosophical treatise **On Old Age** not long before his death; in it he argues that one's later years can be productive and happy.*

Ō miserrimum senem, quī mortem contemnendam esse in
tam longā aetāte nōn videt! Mors aut plānē neglegenda est,
sī exstinguit animum, aut etiam optanda est, sī aliquō
animum dēdūcit ubi erit aeternus. Quid igitur timeō, sī aut
5 nōn miserrimus post mortem, aut beātissimus etiam erō?
At spērat adulēscēns diū sē victūrum esse; spērāre idem
senex nōn potest. Īnsipienter autem adulēscēns spērat;
quid enim stultius quam incerta prō certīs habēre, falsa prō
vērīs? Senex, cui sunt nūllae spēs, beātior tamen est quam
10 adulēscēns, et minōrēs cūrās habet, quoniam id quod ille
(adulēscēns) spērat iam hic (senex) habet; ille cupit diū
vivere, hic diū vīxit.

Quamquam, ō dī bonī, quid est “diū” in hominis
nātūrā? Nam etiam sī quis diūtissimē vīxerit (fuit, ut
15 scrīptum videō, Arganthōnius quīdam, quī centum vīgintī
annōs vīxerat), mihi nōn diūturnum vidētur quicquam in
quō est aliquid extrēmum. Hōrae quidem cēdunt et diēs et
mēnsēs et annī, nec praeteritum tempus umquam revocā-
tur nec futūrum scīrī potest. Tempus quod nōbīs datur, eō
20 dēbēmus fēlicēs esse et contentī.

—adapted from Cicero, *On Old Age* 66–69

VOCABULARY:

senem: accusative of exclamation	
contemnō, -ere, -temp̄sī, -temptus: to despise, make light of	
plānē (adverb): plainly, completely	
optō (1): to choose, wish for	
aliquō: to some place (construe with ubi)	
erit: subject = animus	5
īnsipienter (adverb): foolishly	
quid: supply est	
incertus, -a, -um: uncertain	
prō ... habēre: to hold, regard something (in the accusative; here incerta and falsa) as a substitute for something else (in the ablative; here certīs and vērīs)	
falsus, -a, -um: false	10
quamquam (conjunction): however, nevertheless, although	
quis (after sī) = aliquis	
diūtissimē (adverb): for a very long time	
Arganthōnius, -iī, m.: a Spanish king mentioned in Herodotus' <i>Histories</i>	15
diūturnus, -a, -um: long	
quisquam, quicquam (indefinite pronoun): anyone, anything (quicquam = subject of vidētur)	
quidem (adverb): indeed	
cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessus: to depart, pass away	
aliquid extrēmum: something ultimate, i.e. a limit, an end	
mēnsis, -is, m.: month	
praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus: to pass, pass by, elapse	
eō = eō tempore quod nōbīs datur	
contentus, -a, -um: satisfied with (+ ablative)	20

TWO LOVE POEMS BY CATULLUS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Subjunctive Mood: Present Subjunctive;
Jussive & Purpose Clauses*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 28

Catullus wrote over one hundred lyric poems on a variety of subjects; those poems chronicling his love affair with Lesbia are among the most inspired.

Vivāmus, mea Lesbia, atque amēmus; omnēsque rūmōrēs
senum graviōrum aestimēmus ūnīus assis. Sōlēs occidere
et redīre possunt; ubi semel occidit haec brevissima lūx,
ūna nox perpetua nōbīs est dormienda. Dā mihi bāsia
5 mīlle, deinde centum; deinde mīlle altera, deinde secunda
centum: deinde, ubi plūrima bāsia fēcerimus, conturbēmus
illa, nē sciāmus numerum bāsiōrum, aut nē quis malus
numerum invenīre possit atque invidēre.

—adapted from Catullus, Poem 5

Mihi prōpōnis, mea vīta, iūcundum amōrem nostrum fu-
10 tūrum esse perpetuum. Dī magnī, id sincērē Lesbia dīcat et
ex animō, ut possīmus tōtam vītam agere in hāc fēlicissimā
amīcitiā!

—adapted from Catullus, Poem 109

VOCABULARY:

Lesbia, -ae, f.: name of Catullus' fickle girlfriend

rūmor, -ōris, m.: rumor, talk

aestimō (1): to estimate, value

as, assis, m.: copper coin of little weight, "penny" (**assis** = genitive of value)

occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsus: to fall down, set

redeō, -īre, -iī, -itus: to go back, return

semel (adverb): once

dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: to sleep

5

conturbō (1): to throw into confusion, put into disorder

quis (after **nē**) = **aliquis**

possit: pres. subjunctive of **possum**

invidēō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsus: to envy, be jealous

prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to put forward, propose

sincērē (adverb): sincerely, honestly

10

ex animō: from the heart

possīmus: pres. subjunctive of **possum**

QUINTILIAN PRAISES THE ORATORY OF CICERO

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Imperfect Subjunctive; Present &
Imperfect Subjunctive of Sum & Possum;
Result Clauses*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 29

Quintilian, a renowned teacher and critic of oratory in the first century A.D., here compares Cicero favorably with Demosthenes and other Greek models of eloquence.

Ōrātōrēs vērō Rōmānī ēloquentiam Latīnam Graecae
parem facere possunt; nam Cicerōnem oppōnam cuicum-
que eōrum, etiam Dēmōsthenī. Hōrum ego virtūtēs putō
similēs: cōnsilium, ōrdinem, ratiōnem, omnia dēnique
5 quae sunt inventiōnis. In ēloquentiā est aliqua dīversitās:
dēnsior ille, hic cōpiōsior, pugnat ille acūmine semper, hic
pondere, cūrae plūs in illō, in hōc plūs nātūrae. M. Tullius
autem mihi vidētur effīnxisse vim Dēmōsthenis, cōpiam
Platōnis, iūcunditātem Īsocratis. Nam quis docēre dīligen-
10 tius, movēre vehementius potest? Cui tanta iūcunditās
umquam fuit ut iūdicem etiam gravissimum movēre
posset? Iam in omnibus quae dīcit tanta auctōritās inest ut
dissentīre pudeat et fidem nōn advocātī sed testis habēre
ille videātur. Nōn immeritō igitur ab aetātis suae homini-
15 bus rēgnāre in iūdicīis Cicerō dictus est, et posterī tantam
glōriam eī dant ut Cicerō iam nōn hominis nōmen, sed
ēloquentiae habeātur. Hunc igitur spectēmus; hoc exem-
plum nōbīs prōpositum sit; ille sē prōfēcisse sciat, quī
didicit Cicerōnem dīligere.

—adapted from Quintilian 10.1.105–112

VOCABULARY:

ēloquentia, -ae, f.: eloquence, speaking ability

pār, paris: equal, like (+ dative)

oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to match someone (in the accusative)
with someone else (in the dative)

oppōnam cuicumque: potential subjunctive ("I would match with anyone")

Dēmōsthenēs, -is, m.: famous Greek orator

ōrdō, -dinis, m.: order, arrangement (of ideas)

inventiō, -ōnis, f.: invention, creativity (**quae sunt inventiōnis** = 5
which are connected with invention)

dīversitās, -tātis, f.: difference, diversity

dēnsus, -a, -um: thick, condensed, concise

ille = Demosthenes; **hic** = Cicero

cōpiōsus, -a, -um: abundant, rich, full

acūmen, -minis, n.: sharpness, cunning, subtlety

pondus, -deris, n.: weight, authority

effingō, -ere, -fīnxī, -fictus: to express, represent

Platō, -ōnis, m.: famous Greek philosopher

iūcunditās, -tātis, f.: pleasantness, delight, charm

Īsocratēs, -is, m.: famous Greek orator

dīligentius: more carefully (from **dīligēns, -entis**)

vehementius: more emphatically (from **vehemēns, -entis**) 10

auctōritās, -tātis, f.: authority

īnsum, inesse, īnfuī, īnfutūrus: to be in, be found in

dissentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus: to disagree

pudet (impersonal, used with infinitive): it is shameful

advocātus, -ī, m.: advocate, legal counselor

testis, -is, m. or f.: eye-witness (**testis** here = genitive)

immeritō (adverb): undeservedly, unjustly

rēgnō (1): to rule, reign 15

iūdicium, -iī, n.: trial, law court

posterī, -ōrum, m. pl.: descendants, posterity

spectō (1): to look at, regard

exemplum, -ī, n.: example, model

prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to set something (in the accusative)
before someone (in the dative)

prōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: to make progress 55

PLINY WRITES TO HIS FRIENDS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Perfect & Pluperfect Subjunctive;
Indirect Questions;
Sequence of Tenses*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 30

Pliny's letters are an invaluable source of information about Roman high society in the late first century A.D.

Suscēseō; nesciō an dēbeam, sed suscēseō. Scīs quam inīquus interdum, quam impotēns saepe, quam querulior semper sit amor. Nesciō an haec causa sit iūsta; magna tamen est, et ego graviter suscēseō, quod fuērunt ā tē tam
5 diū litterae nūllae. Exōrāre mē potes ūnō modō, sī nunc saltem plūrimās et longissimās litterās mīseris. Haec mihi sōla excūsātiō vēra, cēterae falsae vidēbuntur. Nōn sum auditūrus “nōn eram in urbe” vel “occupātor eram”; nec dī sinant ut audiam “infīrmior.” Cōgitā quantam cūram
10 tibi habeam. Scīre cupiō quid faciās et fēcerīs. Nunc plūrimās et longissimās litterās mitte! Valē!

—adapted from Pliny, *Epistles* 2.2

Diū nōn librum in manūs, nōn stilum sūmpsī; diū nesciō quid sit ōtium, quid quiēs, quid dēnique illud iners, iūcundum tamen nihil agere, nihil esse: tam multa mē negōtia
15 amīcōrum nec Rōmā sēcēdere nec litterīs studēre patiuntur. Nūlla enim studia tantī sunt, ut amīcitiae officium neglegātur. Valē!

—adapted from Pliny, *Epistles* 8.9

VOCABULARY:

suscenseō, -ēre, -cēsuī, -cēsus: to be angry	
an: whether (introducing an indirect question)	
inīquus, -a, -um: unfair, unjust	
interdum (adverb): at times, sometimes	
impotēns, -entis: out of control, immoderate	
querulior: rather prone to complain (about trifles)	
causa: supply īrae (genitive)	
iūstus, -a, -um: fair, just	
graviter (adverb): deeply, severely	
exōrō (1): to win over (by begging), appease	5
saltem (adverb): at least (modifying nunc)	
mīseris: from mittō	
excūsātiō, -ōnis, f.: way of making amends, means of apologizing	
vel (conjunction): or	
occupātus, -a, -um: occupied, busy	
nec ... sinant: subjunctive expressing a wish ("may they not allow, may they forbid")	
sinō, -ere, sīvī, situs: to allow (+ ut clause as direct object, "that...")	
īnfīrmus, -a, -um: weak, ill	10
stilus, -ī, m.: stylus, instrument for writing on wax tablets	
sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus: to take up, lay hold of	
quiēs, -ētis, f.: rest, repose	
illud: modifies each infinitive phrase: "that ... (state of) doing nothing, that ... (state of) being nothing"	
iners, -ertis: inactive, idle	
negōtium, -iī, n.: business, affair	15
Rōmā: ablative of place from which	
sēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: to withdraw, retire	
studeō, -ēre, studuī: to study, pursue (+ dative)	
patior, patī, passus sum: to allow, permit (translate actively)	
tantī: genitive of value ("of so much worth")	

LUCRETIA: PARAGON OF VIRTUE

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Cum Clauses; *Ferō*

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 31

Livy, in the first part of his history of Rome, describes the downfall of the kings and the establishment of the republic. The following incident hastened the overthrow of Rome's final king, Tarquin the Proud.

Rōma regēbātur ā tyrannō superbō, cuius fīlius erat Sextus Tarquinius. Quādam nocte cum Tarquinius vīnum biberet cum amīcīs, coepērunt quisque uxōrem suam laudāre. Collātīnus dīxit suam Lucrētiam omnibus cēterīs praestāre:
5 “Nōs cōferāmus ad meās aedēs videāmusque quid mea uxor nunc agat. Tum sciētis quantō melior sit mea Lucrētia quam aliae.” Omnēs respondērunt, “Discēdāmus!” Cum ad illās aedēs vēnissent, fidēlem Lucrētiam nōn lūdentem, sed lānam dūcentem invēnērunt. Sextus, cum vidēret
10 quam pulchra et pudīca Lucrētia esset, malō amōre captus est. Paucīs diēbus post, cum abesset Collātīnus, iste revēnit. Cum cēna oblāta esset, in hospitāle cubiculum ductus est. Mediā nocte ad dormientem Lucrētiam vēnit: “Tacē!” inquit. “Sextus Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manū ferō. Cēde mihi
15 aut tē necābō!” Cum Lucrētia necārī māllet, dēnique tamen vīcit Sextus eius pudīcitiam. Tum discessit. Sed Lucrētia omnia haec narrāvit Collātīnō, quī iūrāvit sē Sextum necātūrum esse. Tum Lucrētia sē necāvit, nē aliīs uxōribus vidērētur malō exemplō esse: “Ego mē culpā absolvō, sed
20 poenā nōn liberō,” occidēns dīxit.

—adapted from Livy 1.57.6–58.11

VOCABULARY:

Sextus Tarquinius, -iī, m.: son of Rome’s seventh and last king, L. Tarquinius Superbus (ousted in 509 B.C.)	
coepērunt quisque: quisque is often used with a plural verb	
Collātīnus, -ī, m.: a noble Roman	
Luocrētia, -ae, f.: Collatinus’ wife	
aedēs, -ium, f. pl.: house	5
quantō: ablative of degree of difference (“by how much”)	
lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus: to play	
lāna, -ae, f.: wool (dūcere lānam = to spin wool)	10
paucīs diēbus: ablative of degree of difference (“by a few days”)	
post (adverb): afterwards, later	
absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus: to be away	
hospitālis, -e: relating to a guest	
cubiculum, -ī, n.: bedroom	
mālō, mälle, māluī: to wish rather, prefer	15
pudīcitia, -ae, f.: chastity	
iūrō (1): to swear, take an oath	
exemplum, -ī, n.: example, model; exemplō esse = to serve as a model (dative of purpose)	
absolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus: to loosen, free	
liberō: supply mē as the object	20

VERGIL PRAISES THE RUSTIC LIFE

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Formation & Comparison of Adverbs;
Volō, Mālō, Nōlō; Proviso Clauses*

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTER 32

In the Georgics, called by Dryden “the best Poem of the best Poet,” Vergil urges a return to traditional Roman values, as exemplified by the virtuous, pristine way in which the Roman farmer and his family live.

Ō nimium fortūnātōs agricolās, quibus facilem vīctum
dīvitissima terra volēns fundit! Ōtium iūcundum, agrī
longē patentēs, spēluncae vīvīque lacūs, mūgītūsque boum
dulcēsque sub arbore somnī ab eīs nōn absunt. Inter eōs
5 iūra et lēgēs diūtius manent; scelera prohibentur. Vīvit
fēlīciter quī ratiōne potuit causās rērum cognōscere atque
lūce scientiae metūs omnēs et pessimās cūrās ex suā mente
expulit. Neque bella ācria illum terrent, neque saevī exer-
citūs, neque cētera perīcula quae saepissimē hominēs ti-
10 ment. Dīvitiās et honōrēs ille nōn tam fortiter amat, ut velit
beneficia vītae rūsticae amittere. Cum pauper sit, tamen ille
sibi vidētur pār rēgibus, cum filiī parvī illius ad eum
celeriter accurrunt et cāra ōscula liberrimē offerunt. Huic
dī immortalēs, fidēliter cultī, pācem perpetuam dant. Vī-
15 tam similiter beātam quondam ēgērunt Rōmulus et Remus.
—adapted from Vergil, *Georgics* 2.458ff.

VOCABULARY:

fortūnātōs agricolās: accusative of exclamation

vīctus, -ūs, m.: food, sustenance, means of living

fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsus: to pour forth

spēlunca, -ae, f.: cave, grotto

lacus, -ūs, m.: lake

mūgītus, -ūs, m.: lowing, bellowing, mooing

bōs, bovis (genitive pl. = **boum**), m. or f.: ox, cow, cattle

arbor, arboris, f.: tree

5

saevus, -a, -um: fierce, violent, savage

10

rūsticus, -a, -um: rustic, rural, simple

accurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus: to run up to

colō, -ere, coluī, cultus: to cultivate, worship

Rōmulus, -ī, m.: Romulus, founder of Rome

15

Remus, -ī, m.: Remus, twin brother of Romulus

THE HELVETIANS PARLEY WITH CAESAR

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Conditions

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 33

Caesar here illustrates how he, as commander of the Roman forces in Gaul, deals with an arrogant adversary.

Contrā Helvētiōs, quī in agrōs populōrum vicinōrum invādēbant, Caesar bellum suscepit. Cum potuisset ūnō diē pontem in Ararī facere et suum exercitum trādūcere, Helvētiī, quī diēbus vīgintī idem difficillimē cōfēcerant, lēgātōs ad eum mīsērunt. Hī ita dīxērunt: “Sī pācem populus Rōmānus nōbīscum faciet, in illīs fīnibus ubi volueris, manēbimus. Sed sī bellō nōs diūtius premere in animō habēs, cōgitā dē antīquā fāmā nostrā. Ita enim ā patribus māiōribusque nostrīs didicimus ut magis virtūte bellum gerāmus quam īnsidiīs. Quod sī contrā nōs tuum exercitum dūcās, nōn solum salūtem tuam, sed etiam honōrem populī Rōmānī certē āmittās.”

Hīs Caesar ita respondit: “Etiam sī vestrōrum priōrum vitiōrum memoriam dēpōnere possem, certē nōn possem ignōscere vestrīs novīs sceleribus. Nisi quōs obsidēs dabitīs, pācem vōbīscum nōn faciam.”

Helvētiī, sī Caesarī tum cessissent, meliōrem fortūnam invēnissent. Sed insolenter respondērunt: “Nōbīs ā māiōribus nostrīs hic mōs trāditus est: Helvētiī obsidēs accipiunt, nōn dant.”

—adapted from Caesar, *The Gallic War* 1.13f.

VOCABULARY:

Helvētiī, -ōrum, m. pl.: Helvetians, one of the tribes living in ancient Gaul (now France and Switzerland)

vīcīnus, -a, -um: neighboring

invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus: to rush in, fall upon, seize

pōns, pontis, m.: bridge

Arar, Araris (ablative Ararī), m.: the river Arar (now Saône) which flows into the Rhône river

trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: to lead across, bring over

idem: i.e. **ūnō diē pontem in Ararī facere**

cōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: to complete, finish

lēgātus, -ī, m.: legate, ambassador

5

gerāmus: present subjunctive where imperfect might be expected; shows a result that holds true in the present time

10

quod sī: but if

dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to lay aside

ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus: to pardon, overlook (+ dative)

15

obses, -sidis, m. or f.: hostage

īnsolenter (adverb): arrogantly

SALLUST'S VIEW OF HUMAN NATURE

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Deponent Verbs; Ablative
with Special Deponents*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 34

The Roman historian Sallust, in the preface to his monograph on the Catilinarian conspiracy, outlines the faculties possessed by human beings that make them superior to beasts.

Omnēs hominēs quī cupiunt praestāre cēterīs animālibus summā ope nītī dēbent, nē vītam silentiō trānseant velutī pecora, quae nātūra fīnxit prōna atque ventrī oboedientia. Sed nostra omnis vīs in animō et corpore sita est; animī
5 imperiō, corporis servitiō ūtimur; alterum nōbīs cum dīs, alterum cum bēluīs commūne est. Mihi rēctius vidētur glōriam quaerere ingeniī quam vīrium opibus et, quoniam vīta ipsa quā fruimur brevis est, memoriam nostrī quam maximē longam efficere. Nam dīvitiārum et fōrmae glōria
10 flūxa atque fragilis est; virtūs clāra aeternaque habētur.

Sed multī mortālēs, dēditī ventrī atque somnō, indoctī incultīque vītam sicutī peregrīnantēs ēgērunt; quibus profectō contrā nātūram corpus voluptātī, anima onerī fuit. Eōrum ego vītam mortemque iūxtā aestimō quoniam dē
15 utrāque silētur. Sed is dēmum mihi vīvere atque fruī animā vidētur, quī aliquō negōtiō intentus praeclārī facinoris aut artis bonae fāmam quaerit.

—adapted from Sallust, *War with Catiline* 1–2

VOCABULARY:

nītor, nītī, nīsus sum: to strive, make an effort

trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itus: to pass through

velutī (adverb): just as, just like

pecus, -oris, n.: cattle, herd

fingō, -ere, fīnxī, fictus: to form, fashion, make

prōnus, -a, -um: bent forward (i.e. not erect)

venter, -tris, m.: stomach, belly

oboediēns, -entis: obedient (+ dative)

situs, -a, -um: situated, placed, located

servitium, -iī, n.: service, servitude

5

alterum ... alterum: i.e. **animus** and **corpus**

bēlua, -ae, f.: beast

rēctus, -a, -um: straight, right, proper

quaerere ... et ... efficere: both infinitives depend on **vidētur**

ingeniī ... vīrium: both genitives depend on **opibus** (ablative of means)

fruor, fruī, frūctus sum (+ ablative): to enjoy

quam maximē longam = quam longissimam

efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: to bring about, achieve

fiūxus, -a, -um: flowing, changeable

10

fragilis, -e: fragile, perishable

aeternus, -a, -um: eternal, imperishable

dēditus, -a, -um: addicted to, given over to

indoctus, -a, -um: uneducated, ignorant

incultus, -a, -um: unsophisticated, not cultured

sīcutī (adverb): just as, just like

peregrīnor (1): to travel around, sojourn

profectō (adverb): assuredly

voluptātī fuit: served as a source of pleasure (dative of purpose)

onus, -neris, n.: burden (**onerī** = dative of purpose)

iūxtā (adverb): near, close, i.e. similar

aestimō (1): to judge, estimate, consider

uterque, utraque, utrumque: each (of two), either one

15

silētur: it's kept silent, nothing's said

dēmum (adverb): at last, finally (at end of argument)

negōtium, -iī, n.: business, occupation

intentus, -a, -um: intent on (+ ablative)

facinus, -oris, n.: deed, act

A CONVERSATION FROM ROMAN COMEDY

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Dative with Adjectives;

Dative with Special Verbs;

Dative with Compounds

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 35

Terence's Self-Punisher was first performed in Rome in 163 B.C. In this scene from the comedy, Menedemus explains to his neighbor Chremes why he is punishing himself by working so hard. Neither Menedemus nor Chremes is aware that Menedemus' son has returned from his stint in the army and is next door at Chremes' house, ready to resume his old love affair.

- MENEDĒMUS: Fīlium ūnum adulēscētem habēō. Āh, cūr dīxī mē habēre? Immō habuī, Chremē; nunc utrum habeam necne incertum est. CHREMĒS: Cūr? ME: Sciēs. Puellam pauperem ille nimis amāre coeperat. Illum semper ad-
- 5 monēbam: “Dēbēs, mī fīlī, studēre dīvitiīs et honōribus, nōn falsīs lūdīs amōris. Ego, cum eram istud aetātis, praemia et glōriam in exercitū invēnī.” Nunc Clīnia cum mīlitibus in Asiam discessit, ut rēgī serviat et mihi placeat. CH: Quid ais? ME: Utinam nē eī persuāsissem! Meō fīliō,
- 10 quem adiuvāre dēbēbam, gravissimē nocuī! Mihi ignōscere nōn possum. Itaque, dum Clīnia propter mē multa mala patitur, poenās ipse etiam dabō, in agrō labōrāns, opibus parcēns, illī absentī serviēns. CH: Ego arbitror tē nōn adversō in fīlium tuum ingeniō esse et illum quidem velle
- 15 tibi pārēre. Sed nec tū illum satis nōverās, nec tē ille. Tū illum numquam ostendistī quantī penderēs, nec tibi ille est ausus crēdere. Sed spērō illum tibi salvum adfutūrum esse. Tibi parce, Menedēme! Absēns fīlius tē hoc facere vult. ME: Tū nōn dēbēs mīrārī, sī labōrāre potius dēsīderō. CH: Sī ita
- 20 vīs, bene valē! ME: Et tū!

—adapted from Terence, *Self-Punisher* 93–167

VOCABULARY:

Menedēmus, -ī, m.: old man in Terence's *Self-Punisher*

immō: no, on the contrary; rather

Chremēs, -ētis (vocative **Chremē**), m.: Menedemus' neighbor

utrum ... -ne: whether ... or (double indirect question)

incertus, -a, -um: uncertain, unsure

5

falsīs lūdīs: deceitful games

istud aetātis: that of age, i.e. at that age of yours

Clīnia, -ae, m.: Menedemus' son

Asia, -ae, f.: Asia Minor

rēgī: one of the petty kings (successors to Alexander the Great) who hired Greek mercenaries to fight for them; the characters in Terence's plays are meant to be Greeks from the late 4th or early 3rd century B.C., not Romans of Terence's own lifetime (c. 190–159 B.C.)

ais: you say

utinam nē: would that ... not (introducing a contrary-to-fact negative wish)

10

absēns, -entis: absent, away

adversō ... ingeniō: of a hostile disposition (ablative of quality) describing **tē** (Menedemus)

in: toward

nōverās: from **nōscō**

15

illum (line 16): direct object of **penderēs**

pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsus: to weigh, value, regard (+ genitive of value, "of how much worth")

crēdere: to confide in, put trust in

adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus: to be present, be near, appear, come

potius (adverb): rather, preferably

A CRISIS IN ROMAN EDUCATION

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Jussive Noun Clauses; Fīō

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 36

Encolpius, narrator of Petronius' Satyricon, attacks the schools of his day (first century A.D.) on the grounds that the education they provide is totally irrelevant to the needs and experiences of the students.

“Ego discipulōs in scholīs stultissimōs fierī putō, quod nihil, ex hīs quae in ūsū habēmus, aut audiunt aut vident, sed hominēs plēnōs timōris petentēs ā pīrātīs nē sē in catēnās iniciant, sed tyrannōs ēdicta scrībentēs quibus
5 imperent filiīs ut capita patrum suōrum praecīdant, sed rēgēs ōrāculīs monitōs ut virginēs trēs immolent nē pestilentia gravior fiat. Quī inter haec aluntur nōn magis sapere possunt quam bene olēre quī in culīnā vīvunt! Levibus enim atque turpibus dēclāmātiōnibus magistrī effēcērunt
10 ut corpus ōrātiōnis ēnervārētur et caderet. Certē neque Platō neque Dēmōsthenēs ad hoc genus exercitātiōnis accessit!”

Nōn est passus Agamemnōn mē diūtius ōrāre: “Ego magistrōs fateor in hīs exercitātiōnibus peccāre, sed dēbē-
15 mus eīs ignōscere. Nam nisi dīxerint ea quae adulēscentibus placent, ut ait Cicerō, ‘sōlī in scholīs relinquentur.’ Parentēs culpā dīgnī sunt, quī nōlunt līberōs suōs sevērā lēge discere. Nunc, ut puerī, in scholīs lūdunt; ut iuvenēs, rīdentur in forō.”

—adapted from Petronius, *Satyricon* 1–4

VOCABULARY:

schola, -ae, f.: school

quod (conjunction): because

nihil ... sed ... sed ... sed: nothing but ... (but) ... (but) ...

ex hīs: of these things

ūsus, -ūs, m.: use, experience

hominēs ... tyrannōs ... rēgēs: accusative objects describing what the pupils do hear about in school

pīrāta, -ae, m.: pirate

sē: refers to **hominēs** (the people making the plea), not to **pīrātīs**

catēna, -ae, f.: chain

iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus: to throw into

ēdictum, -ī, n.: decree, edict

quibus imperent: relative clause of purpose

praecīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus: to cut off

5

orāculum, -ī, n.: oracle, divine utterance, prophecy

immolō (1): to sacrifice, kill as an offering to the gods

pestilentia, -ae, f.: pestilence, plague

quī ... quī: those who ... those who

oleō, -ēre, -uī: to smell (**bene olēre** = to smell good)

culīna, -ae, f.: kitchen

dēclāmātiō, -ōnis, f.: set theme for a practice speech

(**dēclāmātiōnibus** = ablative of means with **effēcērunt**)

effēcērunt ut: “have brought it about that, have caused ... to”

ōrātiō, -ōnis, f.: oratory, speech, eloquence

10

ēnervō (1): to remove sinews from, weaken

Platō, -ōnis, m.: famous Greek philosopher

Dēmostenēs, -is, m.: famous Greek orator

exercitātiō, -ōnis, f.: exercise, practice

Agamemnōn, -onis, m.: a rhetorician whom Encolpius meets

ōrāre: to plead (my case)

peccō (1): to sin, make a mistake, go wrong

15

liberī, -ōrum, m. pl.: children

sevērus, -a, -um: strict

ut puerī: as boys (i.e. when they are boys)

lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus: to play

iuvenis, -is, m.: a youth, young adult

HORACE MEETS A BOORISH FELLOW

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Conjugation of Eō; Constructions
of Place and Time*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 37

In his Satires the Roman poet Horace pokes gentle fun at the foibles of human nature.

Ībam Viā Sacrā, ut soleō, cōgitāns dē rēbus meīs. Occurrit
quīdam nōtus mihi nōmine tantum, raptāque manū, “Quid
agis?” ait. “Suāviter,” inquam. Cum ille sequerētur, ego,
miserē discēdere quaerēns, modo ībam celerius, modo
5 cōsistēbam. Ille loquēbātur, viās et Rōmam laudāns. Ut
illī nihil respondēbam, “Miserē cupis,” inquit, “abīre.” “Eō
ad aedēs amīcī cuiusdam, longē trāns Tiberim,” inquam.
“Nihil habeō quod agam, et nōn sum piger; sequar tē.”
Vēnerāmus ad templum Vestae, quartā iam parte diēi
10 praeteritā, et ad lītem illī respondendum erat; nisi hoc
faciat, perdat lītem. “Sī mē amās,” inquit, “manē hīc ut mē
iuvēs!” “Peream, sī nōvī cīvīlia iūra,” inquam. “Quid
faciam?” inquit. “Tēne relinquam an lītem?” “Mē.” “Nōn
faciam.” Deinde Aristius Fuscus, mihi cārus amīcus, occur-
15 rit. Manum eius rapiō, nūtāns, distortuēns oculōs, ut mē
ēripiat. “Certē habēs aliquid quod vīs loquī mēcum,”
inquam. “Meminī bene, sed meliōre tempore dīcam; ig-
nōscēs; necesse est mihi abīre.” Fugit et mē sub cultrō
relinquit. Deinde occurrit illī adversārius: “Quō tū turpis-
20 sime abīs?” magnā vōce clāmat, et “Licet tē antestārī?” Ego
oppōnō auriculam. Rapit illum in iūs. Sīc mē servāvit
Apollō.

—adapted from Horace, *Satires* 1.9

VOCABULARY:

Via Sacra: Sacred Way, road running through the Roman Forum (**Viā Sacrā** = ablative of the way by which)

occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus: to run to meet, run up

nōtus, -a, -um: known, familiar

tantum (adverb): only

miserē (adverb): miserably, terribly much

modo ... modo: now ... now; at one time ... at another time

cōsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus: to stop, halt

5

aedēs, -ium, f. pl.: house

Tiberis, -is (accusative **Tiberim**), m.: Tiber River

nihil ... quod agam: nothing to do (relative clause of characteristic)

piger, pigra, pigrum: lazy, slow

templum, -ī, n.: temple

Vesta, -ae, f.: Vesta, goddess of the hearth

praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus: to go by, pass

10

līs, lītis, f.: lawsuit

sī mē amās: please (idiomatic expression)

respondendum erat: impersonal use of passive periphrastic (literally, "it had to be responded by him")

perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: to ruin, lose

cīvīlis, -e: civil

quid faciam? what am I to do? (deliberative subjunctive)

tē ... relinquam? am I to abandon you? (deliberative subjunctive)

-ne: introduces a double question

an: or (introduces second part of a double question)

Aristius Fuscus, -ī, m.: Horace's friend

nūto (1): to nod, gesture

15

distorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortus: to twist apart, distort

meminī, -isse: to remember (perfect tense used for present)

necesse (indeclinable adjective): necessary

culter, -tri, m.: knife

adversārius, -iī, m.: opponent in a lawsuit

quō (interrogative adverb): to what place, whither?

clāmō (1): to call, cry out

20

antestor (1): to call as a witness; understand **tē** (= Horace) as object of the infinitive

oppōnō auriculam: "I offer my earlobe for him to touch" to show that Horace agrees to be a witness against the man

Apollō, -linis, m.: Apollo, god of poetry and poets

CICERO SPEAKS ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE SOUL

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

*Relative Clauses of Characteristic;
Dative of Reference; Supines*

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 38

*Near the end of his life Cicero wrote the **Tusculan Disputations**, a philosophical discourse examining the essential ingredients of happiness. In the following passage he discusses the divine nature of the soul. These are Cicero's own words with very slight editing: only one short phrase has been omitted.*

Animōrum nūlla in terrīs orīgō invenīrī potest. Nihil enim est in animīs mixtum atque concrētum, aut quod ex terrā nātum atque fictum esse videātur, nihil nē aut ūmidum quidem aut flābile aut igneum. Hīs enim in nātūrīs nihil
5 inest quod vim memoriae, mentis, cōgitātiōnis habeat, quod et praeterita teneat et futūra prōvideat et complectī possit praesentia, quae sōla dīvīna sunt. Singulāris est igitur quaedam nātūra atque vīs animī sēiūncta ab hīs ūsitātis nōtisque nātūrīs. Ita, quicquid est illud quod sentit,
10 quod sapit, quod vīvit, quod viget, caeleste et dīvīnum ob eamque rem aeternum sit necesse est. Nec vērō deus ipse, quī intellegitur ā nōbīs, aliō modō intellegī potest nisi mēns solūta quaedam et lībera, sēgregāta ab omnī concrētiōne mortālī, omnia sentiēns et movēns ipsaque praedita mōtū
15 sempiternō. Hōc ē genere atque eādem ē nātūrā est hūmāna mēns.

—adapted from Cicero, *Tusculan Disputations* 1.66

VOCABULARY:

terrīs: i.e. the earth (as opposed to **caelum**); in line 2 **terrā** = earth (in the sense of solid matter)

orīgō, -ginis, f.: source, origin

misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mixtus: to mix, mingle

concrētus, -a, -um: firm, concrete, solid

quod: its antecedent is **nihil**

fingō, -ere, fīnxī, fictus: to form, make, shape

nē ... quidem: strengthens **nihil**

ūmidus, -a, -um: wet, liquid

flābilis, -e: airy

igneus, -a, -um: fiery

nātūrīs: here refers to the four elements (earth, water, air, and fire) of which human beings were thought to be composed

cōgitātiō, -ōnis, f.: deliberation, thought

5

praeteritus, -a, -um: past, gone by

complector, -plectī, -plexus: to embrace, grasp, comprehend

quae = those abilities described in the **quod** clause

singulāris, -e: singular, unique

sēiūnctus, -a, -um: separated, distinct

ūsitātus, -a, -um: customary, usual, ordinary

nōtus, -a, -um: known, familiar

nātūrīs: here again refers to the four elements

vigeō, -ēre, viguī: to thrive, be lively

10

caelestis, -e: heavenly, celestial

ob (preposition + accusative): because of, on account of; **ob eamque rem** = **et ob eam rem**

sit: the subject of **sit** is **quicquid est illud quod ... viget**

necesse (indeclinable adjective): necessary (supply **ut** before **sit**; that **ut** clause is the subject of **necesse est**)

quī intellegitur ā nōbīs: i.e. to the extent that the divine being is grasped by us

nisi mēns ... quaedam: supply **est**

solūtus, -a, -um: loosened, unfettered

sēgregō (1): to segregate, separate

concrētiō, -ōnis, f.: material

praeditus, -a, -um: endowed (with)

motus, -ūs, m.: motion, movement

sempiternus, -a, -um: everlasting, eternal

15

CICERO EVALUATES TWO FAMOUS ROMAN ORATORS

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Gerund & Gerundive

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 39

M. Antonius and L. Crassus were the leading orators of their age; Cicero, who, as a youth, had heard them speak in the forum, greatly admired their skills and regarded them as exemplars.

M. Antōnius, quasi imperātor cōpiās suās collocāns, omnia verba ponēbat in maximē opportūnīs suae ōrātiōnis partibus. Gestibus nōn verbōrum exprimendōrum, sed sentiārum illūminandārum causā ūtēbātur. Etsī vōx eius
5 subrauca nātūrā, etiam hoc vitium in bonum convertēbātur. Habēbat enim flēbile quiddam aptumque et ad fidem faciendam et ad misericordiam movendam. Ōrātōrī animōrum flectendōrum cupidō āctiōnem necesse est, ut Dēmostenēs ait, in dīcendō plūrimī aestimāre.

10 Equidem etsī Antōniō tantam laudem dō quantam iam dīxī, tamen in L. Crassō erat summa gravitās, erat cum gravitāte iūncta Latīnē loquendī ēlegantia. Nam ut Antōnius aut sēdandīs animīs aut excitandīs incrēdibilem vim habēbat, sīc in interpretandō, in dēfīniendō, in explicandā
15 aequitāte nēmō erat melior quam Crassus. Id in Mānīi Curiī causā cognitum est. Ita enim multa tum contrā scriptum prō aequitāte Crassus dīxit ut hominem sapientissimum Q. Scaevolam vinceret argūmentōrum exemplōrumque cōpiā. Quārē ēloquentium iūrisperītissimus
20 Crassus, iūrisperītōrum ēloquentissimus Scaevola esse putābātur.

—adapted from Cicero, *Brutus* 139–145

VOCABULARY:

Marcus Antōnius, -iī, m.: orator, consul in 99 B.C.

collocō (1): to arrange, station, deploy

opportūnus, -a, -um: advantageous

gestus, -ūs, m.: gesture

exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus: to represent

illūminō (1): to light up, make clear, adorn

vōx ... subrauca: supply **erat**

subraucus, -a, -um: rather hoarse, husky-sounding

5

habēbat: supply **vōx** as subject

flēbilis, -e: tearful (**flēbile quiddam** = something doleful)

aptus, -a, -um: fit, suitable (+ **ad** = for)

misericordia, -ae, f.: pity, mercy

flectō, -ere, flexī, flexus: to bend

cupidō: modifies **ōrātōrī**

āctiō, -ōnis, f.: action (of an orator), delivery

necesse est: construe with dative (**ōrātōrī**) and infinitive

Dēmostenēs, -is, m.: famous Greek orator

plūrimī aestimāre: to consider of very much worth, to regard as most valuable

equidem (adverb): indeed, truly

10

Lūcius Crassus, -ī, m.: orator, consul in 95 B.C.

gravitās, -tātis, f.: weight, dignity

ut ... sīc: as ... so

sēdō (1): to soothe, calm

excitō (1): to arouse, provoke

interpretor (1): to explain, interpret

dēfīniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: to describe exactly, define

explicō (1): to give an account of, unfold

aequitās, -tātis, f.: fairness, spirit of the law

15

Mānius Curius, -iī, m.: litigant in a famous case

scrīptum, -ī, n.: written law, letter of the law

Quintus Scaevola, -ae, m.: lawyer, consul in 95 B.C.

argūmentum, -ī, n.: proof

exemplum, -ī, n.: example

ēloquēns, -entis: eloquent

iūrisperītus, -a, -um: expert in the law

HANNIBAL AND THE ROMANS FIGHT TO A DRAW

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

-Ne, Num, & Nōne in Direct Questions;
Fear Clauses; Genitive & Ablative of Description

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 40

Livy describes a hostile confrontation between Hannibal, the brilliant Carthaginian general, and the Roman consul Sempronius during the Second Punic War (218–201 B.C.).

Exercitum Hannibalis trāseuntem Appennīnum impediēbat ferōx tempestās: magnus imber ventō mixtus oppugnābat capita mīlitum, qui verēbantur ut tantam vim frīgoris ferre possent. Duōs diēs eō locō sicut obsessī mānsērunt.
5 Multī hominēs mortuī sunt, multa animālia: etiam perierunt septem elephantī ex iīs quī semper adhūc superāverant.

Dēgressus Appennīnō Hannibal ad Placentiam castra mōvit et decem mīlia passuum prōgressus cōnsēdit. Posterō diē duodecim mīlia peditum, quīnque equitum contrā
10 hostem dūcit; nec Semprōnius cōsul fugit proelium. Atque eō diē tria mīlia passuum inter duo castra fuērunt; posterō diē magnīs animīs pugnāvērunt. Prīmō vīs Rōmānōrum ita superior fuit ut nōn solum vincerent, sed
15 pulsōs hostēs in castra sequerentur et castra oppugnārent. Iam nōna diēi hōra erat, cum Rōmānus dux, cum nūlla spēs esset capiendōrum castrōrum, mīlitibus imperāvit ut omnīnō sē reciperent. Hoc ubi Hannibal accēpit, extemplō, equitibus ēmissīs, in hostem ipse cum peditibus ē mediīs
20 castrīs ērūpit. Ācriter pugnātum est, sed nox proelium dirēmit. Ab utrāque parte sescentī peditēs et trecentī equitēs cecidērunt; sed māior Rōmānīs iactūra fuit, quod equestris ōrdinis tot virī et tribūnī mīlitum quīnque et praefectī sociōrum trēs sunt interfectī.

—adapted from Livy 21.58–59

VOCABULARY:

Hannibal, -alis, m.: Carthaginian military leader, enemy of Rome

Appennīnus, -ī, m.: Apennine mountain range in Italy

imber, -bris, m.: rain

frīgus, -oris, n.: cold, coldness

sīcut (adverb): just as, just as if

obsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus: besiege

5

iīs = eīs

semper adhūc: always up until now

superō (1): to be left over, survive; overcome

dēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum: to march down from (Hannibal turns back, unable to cross the Apennines in the bad weather)

Placentia, -ae, f.: town on the Po River in Italy

castra, -ōrum, n. pl.: military camp

passus, -ūs, m.: step; **mīlle passūs** = one mile

prōgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum: to march forth (from Placentia)

cōnsīdō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus: to take up a position, encamp

posterus, -a, -um: subsequent, following, next

pedes, -ditis, m.: foot-soldier, infantryman

10

eques, -quitis, m.: horseman, cavalryman

Semprōnius, -iī, m.: consul in 218 B.C., who fought Hannibal

proelium, -iī, n.: battle

15

sē recipere: to retreat

accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: to receive (word of), hear

extemplō (adverb): immediately

ērumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus: to break out, burst out

20

pugnātum est = pugnāvērunt

dirimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēemptus: to break off, interrupt

uterque, utraque, utrumque: each (of two), both

cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus: to fall (dead)

iactūra, -ae, f.: loss, sacrifice

equester, equestris, equestre: equestrian (next after senatorial)

ōrdō, -dinis, m.: class, rank (in Roman society)

tribūnus mīlitum: military tribune, could command a Roman legion

praefectus sociōrum: prefect of the allies, commanded a non-Roman squadron

GLOSSARY

—A—

ā or **ab** (prep. + abl.): away from; by (agent)

abeō, -īre, -iī or **īvī, -itus**: to go away, depart, vanish, pass away, die

absēns, -entis: absent, away

absolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus: to loosen, free

absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus: to be away, be absent

accēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: to come near, approach

accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: to receive, accept; receive word of, hear

accurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus: to run up to

ācer, ācris, ācre: sharp, keen

acerbus, -a, -um: harsh, bitter

aciēs, -ēī, f.: sharp edge, line of battle

ācriter (adv.): sharply, violently

actiō, -ōnis, f.: action, delivery

acūmen, -minis, n.: sharpness, cunning, subtlety

acuō, -ere, acuī, acūtus: to sharpen

ad (prep. + acc.): to, up to; near, beside; for

addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: to induce, persuade

adhūc (adv.): thus far, hitherto, up until now

adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus: to help, encourage, sustain

administrō (1): to manage, take charge of, execute

admoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: to admonish, remind, suggest, warn, urge

adsideō, -ēre, assēdī, assessus: to sit near

adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus: to be present, be near; be present to help, assist; appear, come

adulēscēns, -entis: young; (as a noun, m. or f.) young person, youth

adventus, -ūs, m.: approach, arrival

adversārius, -iī, m.: adversary, opponent in a lawsuit

adversus, -a, -um: opposite, in front, unfavorable, hostile

advocātus, -ī, m.: advocate, legal counselor

aedēs, -ium, f. pl.: house

aequitās, -tātis, f.: fairness, spirit of the law

aes aliēnum, aeris aliēnī, n.: debt, another's money
aestimō (1) (+ gen.): to estimate, value, regard
aetās, -tātis, f.: lifetime, age, generation; **istud aetātis:** that of age, i.e. at that age of yours
aeternus, -a, -um: eternal, everlasting, immortal, imperishable
ager, -grī, m.: field, ground, farm
agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus: to drive; **agere vītam:** to live, spend one's life
agricola, -ae, m.: farmer
āh (interjection): ah! oh!
āiō, ais, ait, āiunt (defective verb): to say, say yes, affirm
albus, -a, -um: white
aliquī, -qua, -quod: some, any
aliquis, aliquid (indef. pron.): someone, somebody, something
aliquō (adv.): to some place
alius, -a, -ud: another, different
alō, -ere, -uī, altus or alitus: to feed, nourish, rear, support
alter, altera, alterum: the other; **alter ... alter:** the one ... the other
ambulō (1): to walk
amīca, -ae, f.: friend
amīcitia, -ae, f.: friendship
amīcus, -a, -um: friendly
amīcus, -ī, m.: friend
āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: to lose
amō (1): to love
amor, -ōris, m.: love, object of love
āmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus: to move away
an (conj. introducing 2nd part of double question): or
anima, -ae, f.: air, breath of life, spirit, mind
animal, -ālis, n.: animal, living creature
animus, -ī, m.: soul, mind; pl.: high spirits, courage
annus, -ī, m.: year
ante (prep. + acc.): before
anteā (adv.): before, earlier
antestor (1): to call as witness
antīquitās, -tātis, f.: antiquity, primitive virtue
antīquus, -a, -um: ancient, old
aperiō, -īre, aperuī, apertus: to open
aptus, -a, -um: fit, suitable
arbitror (1): to decide, judge, think, suppose

arbor, -oris, f.: tree
arca, -ae, f.: box, chest
arduus, -a, -um: steep, difficult, hard
argūmentum, -ī, n.: proof
arma, -ōrum, n. pl.: arms, weapons
ars, artis, f.: skill, craft
arx, arcis, f.: citadel, fortress
as, assis, m.: copper coin of little weight, “penny”
asīlus, -ī, m.: gadfly
aspectus, -ūs, m.: look, glance
aspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus: to catch sight of, see
at (conj.): but (more emotional than **sed**)
atque or ac: and, and also, and even
attentē (adv.): attentively
auctōritās, -tātis, f.: authority
audāx, -ācis: bold, daring
audeō, -ēre, ausus sum: to dare
audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: to hear, listen to
aureus, -a, -um: golden
auricula, -ae, f.: earlobe
auscultō (1): to listen to, hear
aut (conj.): or; **aut ... aut:** either ... or
autem (conj.): but, however
auxilium, -iī, n.: aid, assistance
avis, avis, f.: bird

—B—

bāsium, -iī, n.: a kiss
beātus, -a, -um: happy, prosperous, rich
bellum, -ī, n.: war, battle
bellus, -a, -um: pretty, handsome, charming
bēlua, -ae, f.: beast
bene (adv.): well; **bene est:** it goes well, things go well
beneficium, -iī, n.: kindness, favor, benefit, service, help, support
bibō, -ere, bibī: to drink
bonus, -a, -um: good
bōs, bovis, m. or f.: ox, cow; **pl.:** cattle
bracchium, -iī, n.: arm

brevis, -e: short, brief

brevitās, -tātis, f.: brevity, smallness, shortness

—C—

cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus: to fall

caecus, -a, -um: blind

caedēs, -is, f.: slaughter, massacre

caelestis, -e: heavenly, celestial

caelum, -ī, n.: heaven, sky

canis, -is, m. or f.: dog

cantus, -ūs, m.: song, birdcall

capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus: to take, seize, reach, arrive at

captīvus, -a, -um: captive, taken in war

caput, -pitis, n.: head

careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus (+ abl.): to be without, miss, keep away from, be free from, want, lack

cārus, -a, -um: dear, beloved

cāseus, -ī, m.: cheese

castīgō (1): to punish, chastise

castra, -ōrum, n. pl.: military camp

catēna, -ae, f.: chain

cauda, -ae, f.: tail

causa, -ae, f.: cause, reason, lawsuit, case; **causā** + preceding gen.: for the sake of, on account of

cavea, -ae, f.: cage

caverna, -ae, f.: cave

cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessus: to grant, concede, yield, depart, pass away, die

celer, celeris, celere: quick, speedy

celeritās, -tātis, f.: speed, swiftness, haste

celeriter (adv.): quickly, speedily

cēna, -ae, f.: dinner, meal

centum (indecl.): one hundred

centum vīgintī (indecl.): one hundred twenty

certē (adv.): surely, certainly

certus, -a, -um: certain, particular, definite, sure, dependable

cerva, -ae, f.: deer, hind

cēterus, -a, -um: the other; pl.: the others, the remaining, the rest

cicāda, -ae, f.: cricket, grasshopper

cingō, -ere, cīnxī, cīnctus: to gird, encircle
cinis, -neris, m.: ash, ashes
cīvīlis, -e: civil
cīvis, -is, m. or f.: citizen, fellow citizen
clāmō (1): to call, cry out
clārus, -a, -um: bright, famous, illustrious
coepī, coepisse, coeptus (defective verb): to begin
cōgitātiō, -ōnis, f.: deliberation, thought
cōgitō (1): to think, consider, ponder, plan
cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus: to recognize
collocō (1): to place, arrange, station
collum, -ī, n.: neck
colō, -ere, coluī, cultus: to cultivate, cherish, worship
committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: to connect, unite, commit, entrust; engage in (battle)
commūnis, -e: common, public, universal, familiar, shared
complector, -plectī, -plexus sum: to embrace, grasp, comprehend
concordia, -ae, f.: harmony, concord
concrētiō, -ōnis, f.: a growing together, material
concrētus, -a, -um: firm, concrete, solid
concurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus: to run together, unite, strike one another, engage in combat
condō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: to hide, conceal
cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, collātus: to bring together, contribute, discuss, talk over; **sē cōnferre:** to betake oneself, go
cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: to complete, finish
cōnfīrmātiō, -ōnis, f.: a verifying of facts, an adducing of proofs
cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum: to acquire
cōnservō (1): to preserve
cōnsīdō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus: to take up a position, encamp
cōnsilium, -iī, n.: plan, consultation; meeting for deliberation, planning session
cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus: to stop, halt
cōnsul, -ulis, m.: consul, one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state under the Republic
contemnō, -ere, -tempīsī, -temptus: to despise, make light of
contentus, -a, -um (+ abl.): content, satisfied (with)
contineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus: to hold or keep together, confine, contain
contrā (prep. + acc.): against

conturbō (1): to throw into confusion, put into disorder
convertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus: to cause to turn back, convert, transform
cōpia, -ae, f.: supply, abundance; pl.: troops, armed forces
cōpiōsus, -a, -um: abundant, rich, full
coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus: to cook
cornū, -ūs, n.: horn, trumpet
corpus, -poris, n.: body
corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus: to seduce, corrupt
crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus (+ dat.): to believe, trust, confide in, put trust in
crūdēlis, -e: cruel
cubiculum, -ī, n.: bedroom
culīna, -ae, f.: kitchen
culpa, -ae, f.: fault, blame
culpō (1): to blame, censure
culter, -tris, m.: knife
cum (prep. + abl.): with; (conj.): when, since, although
cupidus, -a, -um (+ gen.): desirous, fond (of)
cupiō, -ere, -ivī or iī, -ītus: to wish, be eager for, desire
cūr (relat. adv.): for which reason; (interrog. adv.): why? for what reason?
cūra, -ae, f.: care, anxiety
cūriōsus, -a, -um: curious, inquisitive
currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursus: to run, hurry
currus, -ūs, m.: chariot
curvus, -a, -um: curved, bent
custōs, -tōdis, m.: guard, watchman

—D—

dē (prep. + abl.): down from; about, concerning
dea, -ae, f.: goddess
dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -ītus: to owe; (+ inf.) have to, ought to
decem (indecl.): ten
dēclāmātiō, -ōnis, f.: declamation, set theme for a practice speech
dēdicō (1): to dedicate, consecrate
dēditus, -a, -um: addicted to, given over to
dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: to lead away, dissuade
dēfīniō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus: to describe exactly, define

dēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum: to march down from
deinde (adv.): (of place) from there; (of time) then, thereafter
dēlectō (1): to delight, charm, please
dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus: to destroy, annihilate, extinguish
dēmum (adv.): at last, now, in the end (final stage of an argument)
dēnique (adv.): and then, finally, last (in a list of points)
dēnsus, -a, -um: thick, condensed, concise
dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to lay aside, put down
dēsīderō (1): to desire, miss, long for
deus, -ī, m.: god
dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus: to say, speak; **cāusam dīcere:** to plead a case
dictātor, -ōris, m.: dictator
diēs, -ēī, m. or f.: day, time, period
difficilis, -e: difficult, hard
dīgnus, -a, -um (+ abl.): worthy (of)
dīligēns, -entis: careful, diligent
dīligentius (adv.): more carefully
dīligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus: to love, esteem
dirimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēemptus: to break off, interrupt
discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: to go away, depart, separate
discipulus, -ī, m.: pupil, student
discō, -ere, didicī: to learn
discordia, -ae, f.: discord, disagreement, sometimes personified as a goddess
dissentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus: to disagree
dissolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus: to free, free from debt
distorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortus: to twist apart, distort
diū (adv.): for a long time
diūtissimē (adv.): for a very long time
diūturnus, -a, -um: long, long-lasting
dīversitās, -tātis, f.: difference, diversity
dīves, -vitis: rich, wealthy
dīvīnus, -a, -um: divine
dīvitiae, -ārum, f. pl.: riches, wealth
dō, dare, dedī, datus: to give, offer
doceō, -ēre, docuī, doctus: to teach
dolor, -ōris, m.: pain, grief
domus, -ūs or -ī, f.: house, building, home, residence

dōnum, -ī, n.: gift, present
dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: to sleep, be asleep
dubitō (1): to doubt, be doubtful, hesitate
dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus: to draw, pull, lead, guide, command
dulcis, -e: sweet, pleasant, delightful
dum (conj.): while, as long as
duo, duae, duo: two
duodecim (indecl.): twelve
dux, ducis, m.: leader

—E—

ē or ex (prep. + abl.): (of space) out from within; (of time) from, following
ēdictum, -ī, n.: decree, edict
edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus: to eat
efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: to bring about, achieve, make, form
effingō, -ere, -fīnxī, -fictus: to express, represent
ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē: I, me
ēlegantia, -ae, f.: elegance, refinement
elephantus, -ī, m.: elephant
ēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus: to choose
ēloquēns, -entis: eloquent
ēloquentia, -ae, f.: eloquence
ēmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: to release, send out
ēnervō (1): to remove sinews from, weaken
enim (postpos. conj.): for, truly
eō, īre, iī or īvī, itus: to go, walk, sail, ride
epulae, -ārum, f. pl.: feast, banquet
eques, -quitis, m.: horseman, cavalryman
equester, equestris, equestre: relating to horsemen, equestrian, relating to the Roman Knights
equidem (adv.): indeed, truly
equitātus, -ūs, m.: cavalry
equus, -ī, m.: horse
ērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus: to raise up, excite, arouse
ēripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptus: to snatch away, pull out, rescue, deliver
errō (1): to err, wander
ērumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus: to break out, burst out
et (conj.): and; **et ... et:** both ... and

etiam (adv): also, even
etsi (conj.): even if, although
excitō (1): to arouse, provoke
exclāmō (1): to cry out, call out
excūsātiō, -ōnis, f.: way of making amends, means of apologizing
exemplum, -ī, n.: sample, example, model
exercitātiō, -ōnis, f.: exercise, practice
exercitus, -ūs, m.: army
exōrō (1): to win over (by begging), appease
expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus: to banish, expel
explicō (1): to give an account of, unfold
expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to set forth, explain
exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus: to represent, portray, express
exspectō (1): to wait for, expect
extinguō, -ere, -stīnxī, -stīnctus: to extinguish, put out, destroy, kill,
abolish, annul
extemplō (adv.): immediately
extraordinārius, -a, -um: not common, beyond the norm
extrēmus, -a, -um: extreme, outermost, at the end

—F—

fābula, -ae, f.: story, tale
facile (adv.): easily
facinus, -oris, n.: deed, act
faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus: to make, do
factum, -ī, n.: deed, act
falsus, -a, -um: mistaken, wrong, false, deceitful
fāma, -ae, f.: rumor, report, reputation
fateor, fatērī, fassus sum: to admit, acknowledge, disclose, reveal
fēliciter (adv.): fruitfully, abundantly, favorably, luckily, happily
fēlix, -īcis: fruit-bearing, fertile, happy, lucky, successful
fēmina, -ae, f.: woman
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus: to bear, carry, produce, endure, acquire
ferōx, -ōcis: fierce, savage
ferrum, -ī, n.: iron, sword
fidēlis, -e: faithful, loyal
fidēliter (adv.): faithfully, loyally, securely
fidēs, -eī, f.: trust, faith, reliance, confidence, belief

fīlia, -ae, f.: daughter
fīlius, -iī, m.: son
fungō, -ere, fīnxī, fictus: to form, fashion, make
fīnis, -is, m.: boundary, border, limit, end, purpose
fīō, fierī, factus sum: to come into being, arise, become
flābilis, -e: airy
flamma, -ae, f.: flame
flēbilis, -e: tearful, doleful
flectō, -ere, flexī, flexus: to bend
fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētus: to weep
flōs, flōris, m.: flower
flūmen, -minis, n.: river
flūxus, -a, -um: flowing, changeable
fōrma, -ae, f.: form, shape
formīca, -ae, f.: ant
fortis, -e: strong, mighty, brave
fortiter (adv.): strongly, vigorously, firmly, bravely
fortūna, -ae, f.: fortune, luck
fortūnātus, -a, -um: lucky
forum, -ī, n.: forum, the center of political, judicial, and commercial activities in Roman cities
fragilis, -e: fragile, perishable
frāter, -tris, m.: brother
frīgus, -oris, n.: cold, coldness
frūctus, -ūs, m.: produce, fruit, proceeds, profit, reward
fruor, fruī, frūctus sum (+ abl.): to enjoy, delight in
fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus: to escape, leave, run away, avoid
fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsus: to pour forth
futūrus, -a, -um: future

— G —

galea, -ae, f.: helmet
garriō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus: to babble, make incomprehensible sounds
gemma, -ae, f.: jewel, gem
gēns, gentis, f.: clan, stock, tribe, nation, offspring
genus, -eris, n.: kind, sort
gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus: to carry on, wage

gestus, -ūs, m.: gesture

gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus: to produce, give birth to

glōria, -ae, f.: glory, fame

grātia, -ae, f.: grace, charm, pleasantness, thanks, gratitude; **grātiās agere** (+ dat.): to give thanks (to)

gravis, -e: heavy, troublesome, hard, grave, serious

gravitās, -tātis, f.: weight, dignity

graviter (adv.): deeply, severely

—H—

habēna, -ae, f.: strap; pl.: reins

habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: to have, hold, possess; consider, regard (as)

hasta, -ae, f.: spear

hic, haec, hoc (demonstr. adj. & pron.): this

hīc (adv.): here

homō, -minis, m. or f.: human being, person, man

honor, -ōris, m.: honor, public office, esteem; **honōre habēre:** to hold (someone) in respect, to esteem

horridus, -a, -um: shaggy, rough, unpolished

hospitālis, -e: relating to a guest

hostis, -is, m.: enemy

hūmānus, -a, -um: human

humus, -ī, f.: ground, earth, soil

—I—

iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactus: to lay, build, establish, throw, cast, fling

iactūra, -ae, f.: loss, sacrifice

iam (adv.): now, already; **iam nōn:** no longer; **iam vērō:** furthermore

ibi (adv.): there, in that place; then, on that occasion

īdem, eadem, idem: the same

identidem (adv.): repeatedly, again and again

igitur (postpos. conj.): therefore, consequently

igneus, -a, -um: fiery

ignis, -is, m.: fire, conflagration

ignōrō (1): to ignore, not know, not acknowledge

ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus (+ dat.): to pardon, overlook

ille, illa, illud (demonstr. adj. & pron.): that

illūminō (1): to light up, make clear, adorn

imāgō, -ginis, f.: image, reflection

imber, -bris, m.: rain
immeritō (adv.): undeservedly, unjustly
immō (adv.): no, on the contrary; rather
immolō (1): to sacrifice, kill as an offering to the gods
immortālis, -e: immortal
immortālitās, -tātis, f.: immortality
impedīmentum, -ī, n.: hindrance, baggage
impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: to hinder, get in the way
imperātor, -ōris, m.: general, commander-in-chief
imperium, -iī, n.: command, order, authority
imperō (1) (+ dat.): to order, command, govern, rule
impetus, -ūs, m.: attack, assault
impotēns, -entis: out of control, immoderate
in (prep. + abl.): in, on; (prep. + acc.): into, against, toward
incertus, -a, -um: uncertain, vague, obscure, doubtful, dubious
incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: to begin, start
incrēdibilis, -e: incredible
incultus, -a, -um: unsophisticated, not cultured
indoctus, -a, -um: uneducated, ignorant
iners, -ertis: inactive, idle
īnfīrmus, -a, -um: weak, ill
ingenium, -iī, n.: inborn talent, character, nature
ingēns, -entis: huge
iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus: to throw into
inīquus, -a, -um: unfair, unjust
inquam (defective verb): I say; **inquit:** he says, one says, it is said
īnscītia, -ae, f.: ignorance
īnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum: to pursue, follow after
īnsidiae, -ārum, f. pl.: ambush, plot
īnsipienter (adv.): foolishly
īnsolenter (adv.): arrogantly
īnsula, -ae, f.: island
īnsum, inesse, īnfuī, īnfutūrus: to be in, be found in (a place)
intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus: to understand, perceive
intentus, -a, -um (+ abl.): intent (on)
inter (prep. + acc.): among, between
intereā (adv.): meanwhile
interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: to destroy, kill

interim (adv.): meanwhile, in the meantime
interpretor (1): to explain, interpret
intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus: to lie between, be present
invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus: to rush in, fall upon, seize
inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus: to find, discover
ipse, ipsa, ipsum (intensive pron.): himself, herself, itself, etc.
īra, -ae, f.: ire, anger
is, ea, id (demonstr. adj. & pron.): this, that, he, she, it
iste, ista, istud (demonstr. adj. & pron.): that, that of yours
ita (adv.): in such a way, thus, so
itaque (adv.): and so, accordingly
iterum (adv.): again
iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussus: to order, appoint, designate
iūcunditās, -tātis, f.: pleasantness, delight, charm
iūcundus, -a, -um: pleasant, delightful, agreeable
iūdex, -dicis, m.: judge, juror
iūdicium, -iī, n.: trial, court, decision, judgment
iugum, -ī, n.: yoke
iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūctus: to join
iūrisperītus, -a, -um: expert in the law
iūrō (1): to swear, take an oath
iūs, iūris, n.: right, justice, law court
iūstus, -a, -um: fair, just
iuvenis, -is: young; **iuvenis, -is, m. or f.**, young person, youth
iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtus: to help, aid
iūxtā (adv.): near, close, next to, on a par with, similar

—L—

labor, -ōris, m.: labor, work, toil
labōrō (1): to work, labor
lacus, -ūs, m.: lake
laetus, -a, -um: happy, joyful
lāna, -ae, f.: wool; **dūcere lānam**: to spin wool
lateō, -ēre, -uī: to lie hidden, hide
laudō (1): to praise
laus, laudis, f.: praise, fame, merit, worth
lēgātus, -ī, m.: legate, ambassador
legiō, -ōnis, f.: legion, unit of the Roman army

legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus: to gather, collect, pick out, choose, read
leō, -ōnis, m.: lion
levis, -e: light, fickle, unimportant, trivial
lēx, lēgis, f.: law, bill, motion, statute, rule, regulation, principle
liber, libera, liberum: free
liber, -brī, m.: book
liberī, -ōrum, m. pl.: children
liberō (1): to set free, release
licet, -ēre, -uit (impers. + dat. & infin.): it is permitted, one may
lignus, -a, -um: of wood, wooden
līs, lītis, f.: lawsuit
littera, -ae, f.: letter (of the alphabet); pl.: epistle, letter; literature
locus, -ī, m.: place, spot
longē (adv.): far, far off, long way off, away, distant
longus, -a, -um: long
loquor, loquī, locūtus sum: to speak
lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus: to play
lūdus, -ī, m.: game, school
lūx, lūcis, f.: light, light of day, daylight

—M—

magis (adv.): more, rather
magister, -trī, m.: master, teacher
magnus, -a, -um: large, great, important
māiōrēs, -um, m. pl.: ancestors, forefathers
mālō, mālī, māluī: to wish rather, prefer
malum, -ī, n.: bad thing, evil, misfortune
mālum, -ī, n.: apple
malus, -a, -um: bad, wicked, evil
maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus: to stay, wait, remain
manus, -ūs, f.: hand; band, company; force, violence
mare, maris, n.: sea
māter, -tris, f.: mother
mātrimōnium, -iī, n.: marriage
maximus, -a, -um: very great, greatest (superlative of **magnus**)
medius, -a, -um: middle, central, the middle of
membrum, -ī, n.: limb, part of the body
meminī, -isse (defective verb): to remember

memoria, -ae, f.: memory
mēns, mentis, f.: mind, thought
mēnsa, -ae, f.: table
mēnsis, -is, m.: month
merx, mercis, f.: merchandise, goods
metuō, -ere, metuī: to fear
metus, -ūs, m.: fear, anxiety, apprehension
meus, -a, -um: my
mīles, mīlitis, m.: soldier, infantryman
mīlia, -ium, n. pl.: thousands
mīlle (indecl.): one thousand
minor, minus: smaller, less
mīror (1): to be amazed at, be surprised at, look at with wonder, admire
misceō, -ēre, -uī, mixtus: to mix, mingle
miser, misera, miserum: poor, wretched, miserable, unhappy
miserē (adv.): miserably, terribly much
misericordia, -ae, f.: pity, mercy
mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus: to send, let fly, throw; omit, not mention;
mittere ad hōrās: to send (someone) to find out the time
modus, -ī, m.: measure, size, limit; rhythm, meter; method, way, manner,
mode; **modo ... modo:** now ... now; at one time ... at another time
moenia, -ium, n. pl.: walls
moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: to remind, warn, advise, point out
mora, -ae, f.: delay
morior, morī, mortuus sum: to die
mors, mortis, f.: death, destruction
mortālis, -e: mortal, human; **mortālis, -is, m. or f.:** a mortal, a human
being
mortuus, -a, -um: dead
mōs, mōris, m.: habit, custom, manner; pl.: habits, character
mōtus, -ūs, m.: motion, movement
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus: to move, arouse
mūgītus, -ūs, m.: lowing, bellowing, mooing
multitūdō, -dinis, f.: great number, multitude, crowd, throng
multus, -a, -um: much, many
mundus, -ī, m.: world, earth, heavens
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: to fortify

mūrus, -ī, m.: wall, city wall
mūtō (1): to change, exchange

—N—

nam (conj.): for
narrō (1): to tell, relate, narrate, recount
nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum: to be born, spring forth
nātūra, -ae, f.: nature
nauta, -ae, m.: sailor, mariner
nāvigō (1): to sail
nāvis, -is, f.: ship
nē (conj. introducing subj.): that ... not; **nē ... quidem (adv.):**
not ... even
-ne: enclitic added to the emphatic word at the beginning of a question
necesse (indecl.): necessary
necō (1): to kill
neglegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus: to neglect, disregard
negōtium, -iī, n.: business, affair
nēmō, nulliūs, nēminī, nēminem, nullō/ā, m. or f.: no one, nobody
neque or nec (conj.): and not; **neque ... neque:** neither ... nor
nesciō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus: to not know, be ignorant
niger, nigra, nigrum: black
nihil or nīl, n. (indecl.): nothing
nimis (adv.): too much
nimum (adv.): too, too much, very, very much
nisi (conj.): if not, unless, except
nītor, nītī, nīsus sum: to strive, make an effort
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī: to not want, not wish, refuse
nōmen, -minis, n.: name
nōn (adv.): not; **nōn solum ... sed (etiam):** not only ... but (also)
nōndum (adv.): not yet
nōnne: introduces a question expecting a positive answer
nōnus, -a, -um: ninth
nōs, nostrum or nostrī, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs: we, us
nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus: to become acquainted with; (in perfect tense)
know
noster, nostra, nostrum: our, ours
nōtus, -a, -um: known, familiar
novem (indecl.): nine

novus, -a, -um: new, recent, strange
nox, noctis, f.: night
nūbēs, -is, f.: cloud, mist
nūllus, -a, -um: none, no
num: introduces a question expecting a negative answer
numerus, -ī, m.: number
numquam (adv.): never
nunc (adv.): now
nūptiae, -ārum, f. pl.: wedding
nūtō (1): to nod, gesture
nympha, -ae, f.: nymph

—O—

ō (interjection): oh! O!
ob (prep. + acc.): because of, on account of
oboediēns, -entis (+ dat.): obedient
obses, -sidis, m. or f.: hostage
obsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus: besiege
occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsus: to fall down, die, set (referring to the sun)
occupātus, -a, -um: occupied, busy
occupō (1): to seize, occupy
occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus: to run to meet, run up
oculus, -ī, m.: eye
offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātus: to offer, bring forward
officium, -iī, n.: duty, service
oleō, -ēre, -uī: to smell
ōlim (adv.): at that time, once, formerly
omnīnō (adv.): wholly, entirely
omnis, -e: all, every
onus, -neris, n.: burden
oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to put, place, station, present; match
opportūnus, -a, -um: advantageous
opprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus: to press down, weigh down, put pressure on, suppress, subdue
oppugnō (1): to attack, assault
ops, opis, f.: help, aid; pl.: power, might, resources
optimus, -a, -um: best (superlative of **bonus**)
optō (1): to choose, wish for, desire

94 **ōrāculum, -ī, n.:** oracle, divine utterance, prophecy

ōrātiō, -ōnis, f.: speech, language, style, oration
ōrātor, -ōris, m.: orator, speaker, spokesman
ōrātōrius, -a, -um: oratorical
ōrdō, -dinis, m.: rank, order, socio-economic class; arrangement of ideas
orīgō, -ginis, f.: source, origin
ōrnāmentum, -ī, n.: decoration, fancy clothing
ōrō (1): to beg, entreat, plead, plead with
ōscitō (1): to yawn
ōsculum, -ī, n.: kiss
ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentus: to show, exhibit, display; reveal, disclose, declare
ōtium, -iī, n.: leisure, free time, ease, idleness, inactivity
ovis, -is, f.: sheep

—P—

pār, paris (+ dat.): equal, like
parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsūrus (+ dat.): to spare, use sparingly, use carefully
parēns, -entis, m. or f.: parent
pāreō, -ēre, -uī (+ dat.): to obey, be obedient to
parō (1): to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish
pars, partis, f.: part, portion, share
parvus, -a, -um: small, little
passus, -ūs, m.: step; **mīlle passūs:** a mile
patēns, -entis: open, accessible, extensive
pater, -tris, m.: father
patior, patī, passus sum: to allow, permit, suffer
patria, -ae, f.: fatherland, native land
paucī, -ae, -a: few, a few
pauper, -eris: poor, scanty, meager; **m.:** a poor man, a pauper
pāvō, -ōnis, m.: peacock
pāx, pācis, f.: peace
peccō (1): to sin, make a mistake, go wrong
pecūnia, -ae, f.: money
pecus, -oris, n.: cattle, herd
pedes, -ditis, m.: foot-soldier, infantryman
pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus: to push, beat, strike, knock, drive out, repel

pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsus (+ gen.): to weigh, value, regard
per (prep. + acc.): through; **per sē**: by oneself, on one's own authority
perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: to ruin, lose
peregrīnor (1): to travel around, sojourn
pereō, -īre, -iī or -ivī, -itus: to pass away, pass on, die
perfectus, -a, -um: complete, finished, perfect, excellent
perīculum, -ī, n.: danger, risk
perpetuus, -a, -um: perpetual
persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus (+ dat.): to persuade, convince
perturbō (1): to disturb, throw into confusion
pēs, pedis, m.: foot
pestilentia, -ae, f.: pestilence, plague
philosophia, -ae, f.: philosophy, love of wisdom
piger, pigra, pigrum: lazy, slow
pīrāta, -ae, m.: pirate
placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus (+ dat.): to please, be pleasing to, satisfy
plānē (adv.): plainly, completely
plaustrum, -ī, n.: wagon, cart
plēnus, -a, -um: full
plūrimus, -a, -um: very much, most (superlative of **multus**)
plūs, plūris: more (comparative of **multus**)
poena, -ae, f.: penalty, punishment; **poenās dare**: to pay the penalty
poēta, -ae, m.: poet
polītus, -a, -um: polished, refined
pondus, -deris, n.: weight, authority
pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus: to put, place; fix, post
pōns, pontis, m.: bridge
populus, -ī, m.: a people, the people, nation
porta, -ae, f.: city gate, gate, entrance
possessiō, -ōnis, f.: possession, occupation, estate
possum, posse, potuī: to be able
post (adv.): afterwards
post (prep. + acc.): after (time); behind (place)
posterus, -a, -um: subsequent, following, next; m. pl.: descendants, posterity
potēns, -entis: powerful, strong
potius (adv.): rather, preferably

praecīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus: to cut off
praecīlārus, -a, -um: very clear, very nice, splendid, noble
praeda, -ae, f.: loot
praeditus, -a, -um (+ abl.): endowed (with)
praefectus sociōrum: prefect of the allies, officer who commanded squadrons composed of non-Roman citizens
praemittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: to send out ahead, send in advance
praemium, -iī, n.: reward
praesentia, -ium, n. pl.: present circumstances
praesentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus: to perceive beforehand
praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stitus: (+ dat.) to excel, be superior to; (+ acc.) show, exhibit, display
praetereō, -īre, -iī or -ivī, -itus: to pass by, go by, pass over, omit, elapse
premō, -ere, pressī, pressus: to press, squeeze, chase, attack
prex, precis, f.: prayer
prīmus, -a, -um: first, foremost
prō (prep. + abl.): before, in front of, instead of, on behalf of, for
procul (adv.): far away
proelium, -iī, n.: battle
profectō (adv.): assuredly
prōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: to make progress
prōgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum: to march forth, advance
prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: to hold back, check, hinder, prevent, forbid
prōnus, -a, -um: bent forward
propinquitās, -tātis, f.: nearness, proximity
prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: to put forward, propose, set before
propter (prep. + acc.): near, on account of, because of, for the sake of
prōvideō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsus: to see to, provide for
prōvolō (1): to fly out, rush forth
pudet, -ēre, -uit (impers. + infin.): it makes one ashamed, it is shameful
pudīcitia, -ae, f.: chastity, modesty, honor, virtue
pudīcus, -a, -um: chaste, modest, virtuous
puella, -ae, f.: girl
puer, puerī, m.: boy
pugnō (1): to fight, do battle
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum: beautiful
putō (1): to think, ponder, consider, suppose

—Q—

quaerō, -ere, quaesivī, quaesītus: to look for, search for, try to obtain

quam (adv.): how; (conj.): than; (with superl.): as ... as possible

quamquam (conj.): although

quantus, -a, -um (relat. adj.): as great, as much; (interrog. adj.): how great? how much?

quārē (adv.): wherefore, why

quartus, -a, -um: fourth

quasi (adv. & conj.): as if, as it were

quattuordecim (indecl.): fourteen

querulus, -a, -um: prone to complain (about trifles)

quī, quae, quod (relat. pron. & interrog. adj.): who, which, what, that

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque (indef. pron.): whoever, whatever

quīdam, quaedam, quiddam (indef. pron.) or **quoddam** (indef. adj.): (as pron.) a certain one or thing, someone, something; (as adj.) a certain, a kind of

quidem (adv.): indeed

quiēs, -ētis, f.: rest, repose

quīnque (indecl.): five

quis, quid (indef. pron. after **sī, nisi, nē, and num**): someone, something, anyone, anything

quis? quid? (interrog. pron.): who? what?

quisquam, quicquam (indef. pron.): anyone, anything

quisque, quaeque, quodque (indef. pron.): each

quisquis, quicquid (indef. pron.): whoever, whatever

quō (rel. adv.): to which place; (interrog. adv.): to what place? whither?

quod (conj.): because; **quod sī:** but if

quondam (adv.): once, at one time

quoniam (conj.): because, seeing that, since

—R—

rapīō, -ere, rapuī, raptus: to snatch

rāstrum, -ī, n.: rake, toothed hoe

ratio, -ōnis, f.: calculation, consideration, reason, method

recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: to keep back, keep in reserve, withdraw

rēctus, -a, -um: straight, right, proper

reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: to give back, repeat

redeō, -īre, -iī or -ivī, -itus: to go back, return

rēgia, -ae, f.: palace
rēgnō (1): to be king, reign, rule
regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus: to rule
relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus: to leave behind
remaneō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsus: to remain
remōtus, -a, -um: removed, distant, remote
rēs, reī, f.: thing, matter, affair, object; **rēs pūblica:** state, government
respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus: to answer
restituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitūtus: to restore
reveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus: to come again, return, come back
revocō (1): to call back, recall, withdraw (troops)
rēx, rēgis, m.: king
rīdeō, -ēre, rīsī, rīsus: to laugh at, ridicule, smile upon
rōbustus, -a, -um: strong, hardy
rogō (1): to ask, inquire
rūgōsus, -a, -um: wrinkled
rūmor, -ōris, m.: talk, rumor, popular opinion, fame, reputation
rursus (adv.): back, back again
rūsticus, -a, -um: rustic, rural, simple

—S—

sacerdōs, -dōtis, m.: priest; f.: priestess
saepe (adv.): often
saevus, -a, -um: fierce, violent, savage
saltem (adv.): at least
salūs, -ūtis, f.: health, welfare, prosperity, safety
salveō, -ēre: to be well; **salvē** or **salvēte:** hello!
salvus, -a, -um: safe, unhurt
sanguis, -inis, m.: blood, bloodshed
sapientia, -ae, f.: wisdom
sapiō, -ere, sapīvī: to taste, have flavor; be wise, have understanding
satis (indecl.): enough
scelus, -eris, n.: wicked deed, crime, wickedness, calamity
schola, -ae, f.: school
scientia, -ae, f.: knowledge, skill
sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus: to know
scopulus, -ī, m.: rock, cliff
scribō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus: to write, draw
sēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: to withdraw, retire

secō, -āre, secuī, sectus: to cut up
secundus, -a, -um: following, next, second
sed (conj.): but
sēdō (1): to soothe, calm
sēgregō (1): to segregate, separate
sēiūctus, -a, -um: separated, distinct
semel (adv.): once
semper (adv.): always
sempiternus, -a, -um: everlasting, eternal
senātor, -tōris, m.: senator
senātus, -ūs, m.: senate, senate session
senectūs, -tūtis, f.: old age
senēscō, -ere, senuī: to grow old
senex, senis: aged, old; (as a noun, m.) old man
sententia, -ae, f.: opinion, view
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus: to perceive, notice
septem (indecl.): seven
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum: to follow, escort, accompany, pursue
sermō, -ōnis, m.: conversation, talk
serpēns, -entis, m. or f.: snake, sea-serpent
serviō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: to serve, be devoted to, be a servant or slave
servitium, -iī, n.: service, servitude
servitūs, -tūtis, f.: slavery, servitude
servō (1): to preserve, protect
servus, -ī, m.: slave
sescentī, -ae, -a: six hundred
sevērus, -a, -um: strict
sex (indecl.): six
sī (conj.): if
sīcut or sīcutī (adv. or conj.): just like, just as, just as if
significō (1): to show, indicate, point out
signum, -ī, n.: sign, proof
silentium, -iī, n.: silence; **silentium significāre:** to signal for silence, call for silence
sileō, -ēre, -uī: to leave unmentioned, say nothing about
silva, -ae, f.: forest, woods
similis, -e (+ gen. or dat.): similar, resembling, like
similiter (adv.): similarly

simul (adv.): at the same time
sincērē (adv.): sincerely, honestly
sine (prep. + abl.): without
singulāris, -e: singular, unique
sinō, -ere, sīvī, situs: to allow
situs, -a, -um: situated, placed, located
sōl, sōlis, m.: the sun
soleō, -ēre, solitus sum: to be in the habit of, be accustomed
solum (adv.): only, merely; **nōn solum ... sed (etiam)**: not only ... but (also)
solus, -a, -um: alone, only
solūtus, -a, -um: loosened, unfettered
somnus, -ī, m.: sleep
spectō (1): to look at, regard
spēlunca, -ae, f.: cave, grotto
spērō (1): to hope for, expect, look forward to, trust
spēs, speī, f.: hope, expectation, apprehension
splendor, -ōris, m.: brightness, shine
stagnum, -ī, n.: pool of water
statua, -ae, f.: statue
stilus, -ī, m.: stylus, instrument for writing on wax tablets
strangulō (1): to strangle, choke
studeō, -ēre, -uī (+ dat.): to desire, be eager for, study, apply oneself
studium, -iī, n.: eagerness, keenness, devotion
stultus, -a, -um: foolish
suāvis, -e: sweet, pleasant
sub (prep. + abl.): under, beneath; (prep. + acc.): along under
subraucus, -a, -um: rather hoarse, husky-sounding
subsellium, -iī, n.: bench, seat (in the lawcourt)
subtilis, -e: fine, thin, precise
_____, suī, sibi, sē, sē (reflex. pron.): himself, herself, itself, themselves
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus: to be, exist
sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus: to take up, lay hold of
super (prep. + acc. or abl.): above, on top of
superbus, -a, -um: haughty, proud
superior, -ius: more advanced, stronger
superō (1): to be left over, overcome, conquer, survive

supplicō (1) (+ dat.): to pray to
surgō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus: to rise
suscēseō, -ēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsus: to be angry
suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus: to undertake, catch, support, pick up, resume
suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēnsus: to hang up, suspend
suus, -a, -um: his, her, its, their (own)

—T—

taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: to be silent
tam (adv.): so; **tam diū dum:** so long as
tamen (adv.): yet, nevertheless, still
tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus: to touch, handle, taste
tantum (adv.): only
tantus, -a, -um: of such size, so great
taurus, -ī, m.: bull
tempestās, -tātis, f.: weather, storm
templum, -ī, n.: temple, shrine, sanctuary
temptō (1): to try (out), test
tempus, -oris, n.: time
teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentus: to hold
terra, -ae, f.: earth, ground, land
terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: to frighten, scare
testis, -is, m. or f.: witness, eye-witness
tignum, -ī, n.: log, stick, trunk of a tree
timeō, -ere, -uī: to fear, be afraid of
timor, -ōris, m.: fear, alarm, dread
tolerō (1): to bear, tolerate
tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus: to lift, raise; abolish, destroy
tot (indecl. adj.): so many
tōtus, -a, -um: whole, entire
tractō (1): to drag, pull; treat, handle, manage
trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: to hand down
trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: to lead across, bring over
trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractus: to lead, drag, draw
trāns (prep. + acc.): across, over
trānseō, -īre, -iī or -ivī, -itus: to go across, cross, pass through
trecentī, -ae, -a: three hundred
trēs, tria: three
tribūnal, -ālis, n.: raised platform for magistrates' chairs

tribūnus militum: military tribune, officer who could command a legion in the Roman army
tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē: you (singular)
tuba, -ae, f.: trumpet, war-trumpet
tum (adv.): then, at that time
tundō, -ere, tutudī, tūnsus: to hit, strike
turpis, -e: ugly, deformed, foul, dirty, obscene, disgraceful
tuus, -a, -um: your, yours (singular)
tyrannus, -ī, m.: tyrant

—U—

ubi (rel. adv. & conj.): where, when; (interrog. adv.): where?
ultimus, -a, -um: last, final
ūmidus, -a, -um: wet, liquid
umquam (adv.): ever, at any time
ūnus, -a, -um: one
urbs, urbis, f.: city
ūsitātus, -a, -um: customary, usual, ordinary
ūsus, -ūs, m.: use, experience
ut or utī (adv. or conj. introducing indic. or subj.): as, just as, when, that, so that, in order that
uter, utra, utrum: which (of two)
uterque, utraque, utrumque: each (of two), either one
utinam (conj.): if only, would that (introducing a wish)
ūtor, utī, ūsus sum (+ abl.): to use, make use of, enjoy; practice, experience
utrum ... an or utrum ... -ne: whether ... or
uxor, -ōris, f.: wife

—V—

valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus: to be strong, have power, be well; **valē** or **valēte:** good-bye!
vector, -ōris, m.: passenger, seafarer
vehementius (adv.): more emphatically
vel (conj.): or
vēlum, -ī, n.: sail
velut or velutī (adv. or conj.): just as, just like, even as, as if
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus: to come

venter, -tris, m.: stomach, belly
ventus, -ī, m.: wind
verbum, -ī, n.: word
vereor, -ērī, veritus sum: to be afraid of, fear
vēritās, -tātis, f.: truth, reality, truthfulness, honesty
vērō (adv.): in truth, indeed
versus, -ūs, m.: turning; line, verse
vertō, -ere, vertī, versus: to turn, change
vērus, -a, -um: true, real
vester, vestra, vestrum: your, yours (plural)
vexillum, -ī, n.: military banner, flag, standard
via, -ae, f.: way, road, street
vīcīnus, -a, -um: neighboring
victima, -ae, f.: sacrificial beast, victim
vīctus, -ūs, m.: food, sustenance, means of living
videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus: to see, look at
videor, -ērī, vīsus sum: to seem, seem best
vigeō, -ēre, -uī: to thrive, be lively
vigilō (1): to be awake, be vigilant; **vigilāns, -antis:** watchful, diligent
vīgintī (indecl.): twenty
vincō, -ere, vīcī, victus: to conquer, vanquish, get the better of
vīnum, -ī, n.: wine
vir, virī, m.: man, hero
virgō, -ginis, f.: maiden, young girl
virtūs, -tūtis, f.: manliness, strength, valor, virtue
vīs, vīs, f.: force, power
vīta, -ae, f.: life
vitium, -iī, n.: fault, vice, crime
vituperō (1): to blame, censure
vīvō, -ere, vīxī, vīctus: to live
vīvus, -a, -um: living, running, fresh
vocō (1): to call, summon
volō, velle, voluī: to want, wish; **volēns, -entis:** willing, ready
volō (1): to fly
voluptās, -tātis, f.: pleasure, enjoyment, delight
vōs, vestrum or vestrī, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs: you (plural)
vōx, vōcis, f.: voice